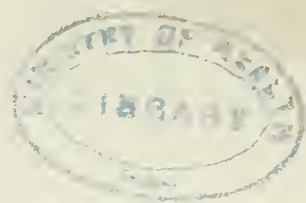


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.

ANNUAL REPORT

for 1946 on the

HEALTH OF EASTBOURNE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Circumstances, &c.

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Whole Time Officers.

Medical Officer of Health. John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Theodore H. Parkman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
(returned from H.M.Forces 25.2.46)

Dental Surgeon. M. G. Berry, L.D.S. (returned from H.M.  
Forces 10.6.46).

Sanitary Inspectors. Arthur Lindfield, Cert. R.S.I. (Senior)  
F. T. Rippin, Cert. S.I.B.  
G. N. Richards, Cert. S.I.B.  
L. R. Godfrey, Cert. S.I.B.  
L. G. Howard, Cert. S.I.B.

Health Visitors. Miss E.K.N. Cumming (Senior), S.R.N., R.F.N.,  
S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. L. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss M.J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss M. Wheeler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss I.M. Rainey, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
\* Miss O.L. Colquhoun, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.Cert. (From 9.1.46 to 31.5.46)  
Miss R.A. Hayman, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.  
(From 20.5.46)

Home Teacher for the Blind. Miss L. E. Jackson.

Clerical Staff H. T. Hounsom (Lay Administrative Officer)  
A. H. Hookham, F.R.Met. Soc.  
W. L. Peck (returned from H.M.Forces 26.8.46)  
C. A. Hemsley (returned from H.M.Forces  
11.3.46)  
R. Hoad (returned from H.M.Forces 27.3.46)  
\* Miss D. M. Larkin (to 10.4.46)  
Miss D. A. Higgins.  
Miss K. M. Thorpe.  
\* Miss G. E. Woods.  
\* Miss D. M. Beestlostone.  
\* T. J. Lorraine (to 5.10.46)  
\* J. R. Grout (from 25.11.46).

\* Temporary.



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Public Health Department,  
Avenue House,  
EASTBOURNE.

August, 1947.

To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors  
of the County Borough of Eastbourne.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report, the fifty-fifth in the series and the eighth which I am privileged to present, on the Health of Eastbourne for the year 1946.

The Registrar General, for statistical purposes, estimated the civilian population to be 49,790. The total number of live births reached the figure of nine hundred and sixty-four giving a birth rate of 19.36 per thousand of the population, as compared with a rate of 19.1 for the whole Country. Deaths from all causes totalled seven hundred and thirty-eight, a rate of 14.82 per thousand of the population, as compared with a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales. The number of deaths of infants under one year was twenty-eight as compared with twenty-four in the previous year. There were two deaths of women in child birth.

Of the three hundred and seventy-nine cases of infectious disease notified, measles accounted for one hundred and fifty-five cases and whooping cough eighty-four. There was one case of diphtheria, terminating fatally, in a child visitor who had not been immunised, two cases of infantile paralysis, two of typhoid fever and two of cerebro-spinal fever. The eight cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, (purulent discharge from the eyes of infants occurring within three weeks of birth), cleared up satisfactorily and without any impairment of sight. Scarlet fever was again generally a mild disease, and in only three of the forty-five cases notified was it considered to be severe.

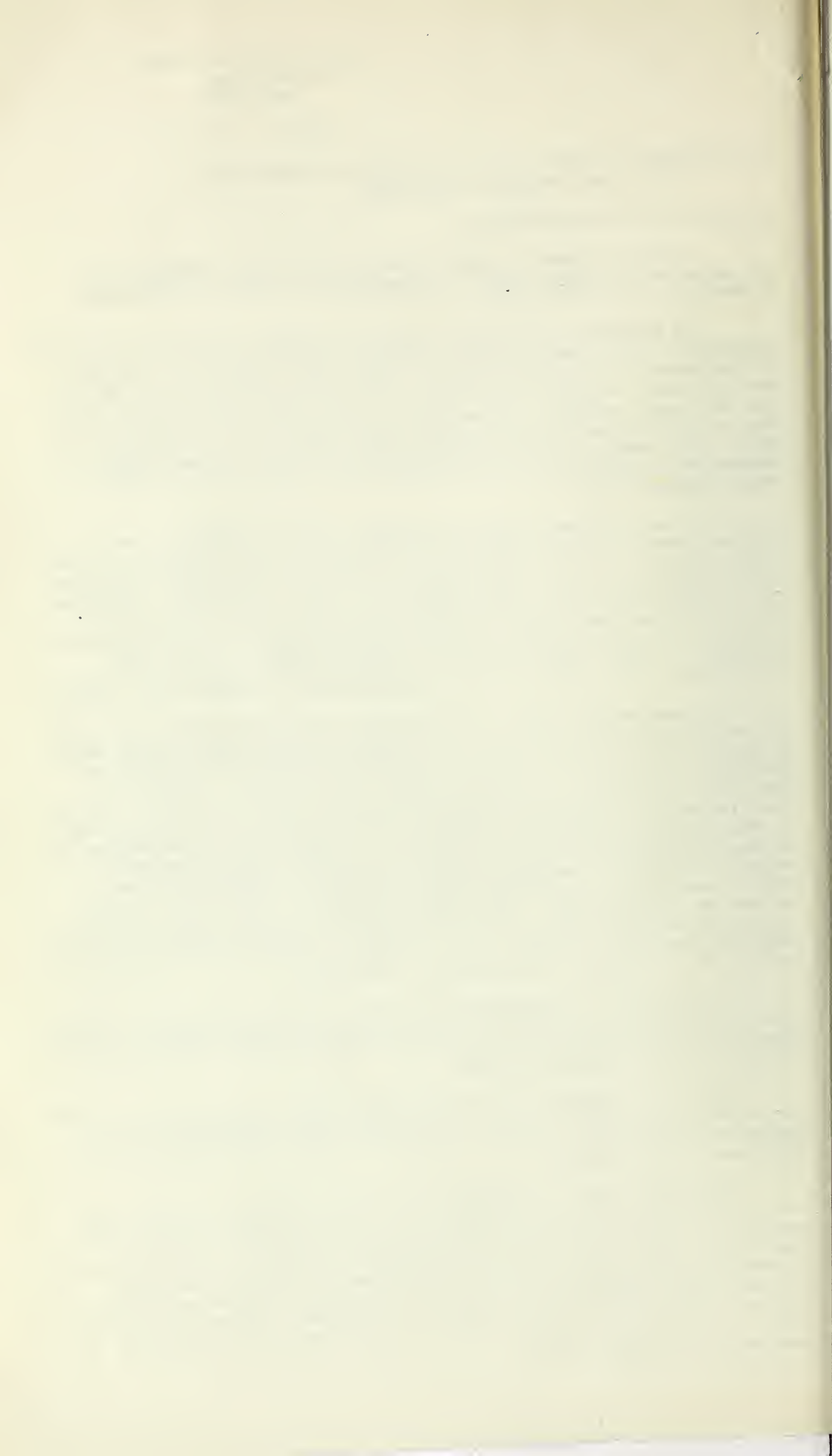
The Authority's scheme for immunisation of children against diphtheria was carried out on the lines of previous years. Propaganda was pursued mainly by personal contact of the staff of the Department with parents at Clinics, Welfare Centres, in Schools and in the homes of the people. In addition, there was an advertising campaign spread over four months, in the local press. Some five hundred and forty-six children under five years and eighty children of school age were immunised by the staff of the Department and one hundred and fifty-seven children were given a "reinforcing" dose. A very considerable amount of immunising material was provided through the Department to local medical practitioners, but unfortunately full records of children immunised by them are not obtainable. Our available records show that close on eighty per cent of children of school age and 51.51% of pre-school children have been given the necessary protection. It is probable that the numbers of protected children in the pre-school age groups are much higher.

The prevalence of scabies was about the same as in recent years. Four hundred and thirty-one patients and fifty contacts made eight hundred and fifty-three out-patient attendances for treatment at the Sanatorium. No action was taken under the Scabies Order, 1941.

Our Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, in the course of their term routine examinations in the schools found verminous conditions in five hundred and thirty-seven children. Pre-school children were dealt with in the course of home visiting.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic was held on two evenings each week, Mondays for women and children and Wednesdays for men. Urgent cases and those persons who could not attend at ordinary clinic times were given special appointments. Of the two hundred and seventy-seven cases seen, forty-two were treated for syphilis, eighty-five for gonorrhoea, two for soft chancre and one hundred and forty-eight for non-venereal conditions. The Senior Health Visitor, in addition to acting as Sister to the Clinic, again carried out the duties of Social Worker under the scheme. Three "1st" notifications were received under Regulation 33b.





Three hundred and thirty-four cases of tuberculosis were on the register at the end of the year, an increase of fifty-three on the figures for the end of 1945. Notifications during the year totalled one hundred and twenty-five of which twenty were non-pulmonary cases. Of the one hundred and twenty-five cases notified, sixty-five pulmonary and fifteen non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified elsewhere. An excellent X-ray service was provided at St. Mary's Hospital, and seven hundred and thirty-seven examinations of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, including contacts, were carried out there. We were again fortunate in being able, without any great delay, to place in suitable institutions most cases requiring that type of treatment and in this connection the arrangement for sending many of our early cases to Darvell Hall Sanatorium, in exchange for beds for chronic County cases in our Gildredge Hospital, worked most satisfactorily. Twenty-one persons died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and three persons from other forms of the disease.

Cancer, second only to diseases of the heart and circulatory system on the list of causes of death, claimed one hundred and twenty-six lives. In connection with the Authority's scheme under the Cancer Act, 1939, seven men and seventeen women, for whom local medical practitioners required further advice, were sent to the Westminster Hospital for treatment.

The Maternity Home, which had re-opened in March, 1945, functioned to capacity throughout the year, and four hundred and sixty-eight women were confined there. The great increase in bookings necessitated the opening of an emergency unit at St. Mary's Hospital. This unit of eleven beds proved to be of very real value and one hundred and sixty confinements took place there.

Bookings for domiciliary confinements also showed a great increase and it was found necessary to increase the staff of two midwives to four. These four midwives attended two hundred and fifty-seven cases of home confinements.

Difficulty was again experienced in finding women to fill the posts of domestic and home helps; there is a very real need for this service, and it is to be hoped that more women will soon be found willing to take up the work.

The cases of fifteen unmarried expectant mothers were investigated by the Department, and they were helped and advised in every way possible. In three cases of illegitimate children, boarding out allowances were paid by the Authority direct to foster mothers.

The water supply of the Borough continued to maintain its high reputation for quality as well as for quantity. Between the Company and the Department some forty samples were sent for bacteriological, as well as eleven for chemical, analysis. A number of these samples were of the raw water taken from the well at Friston before chlorination treatment. A row of nine cottages in the Langney area is supplied by means of a stand pipe and a small number of single dwellings in the eastern part of the Borough, as well as two cottages on the Downs, get their supply from wells; other than these few dwellings, every house in the Borough has its own piped supply.

Much of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors was devoted to inspection of food and food premises. In addition to ensuring that meat and other articles of food were fit for human consumption, a great deal of attention was paid to the general hygiene of food premises and the methods of handling of food therein. No cases of food poisoning were notified.

The outstanding difficulty of the year was the finding of sufficient nursing and domestic staff to enable the various hospitals and homes to function satisfactorily. It was again necessary to ask local medical practitioners to limit applications for admission of patients to cases who could not be reasonably provided for in their own homes.

Well known events were the return from war service of Dr. Parkman, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Berry, Dental Surgeon and Mr. Peck, Mr. Hemsley





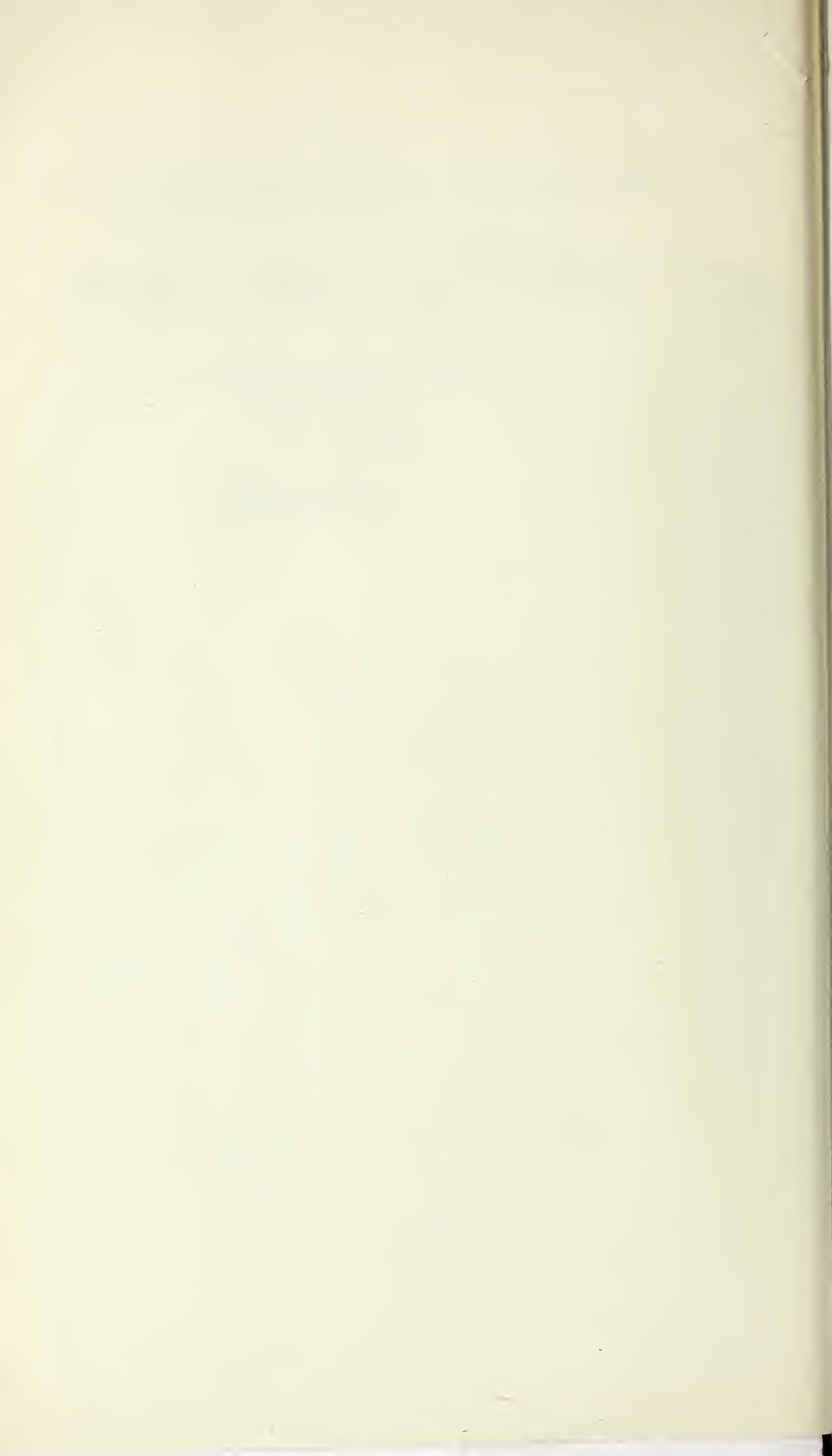
and Mr. Head of the clerical staff. The whole staff of the Department again cheerfully responded to the many and varied demands made on them, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their willing services.

Finally, I would take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Mayor, the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and indeed, every member of the Council, for your continued encouragement and support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

*John Factor*

Medical Officer of Health.



# VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics furnished by the Registrar-General:-

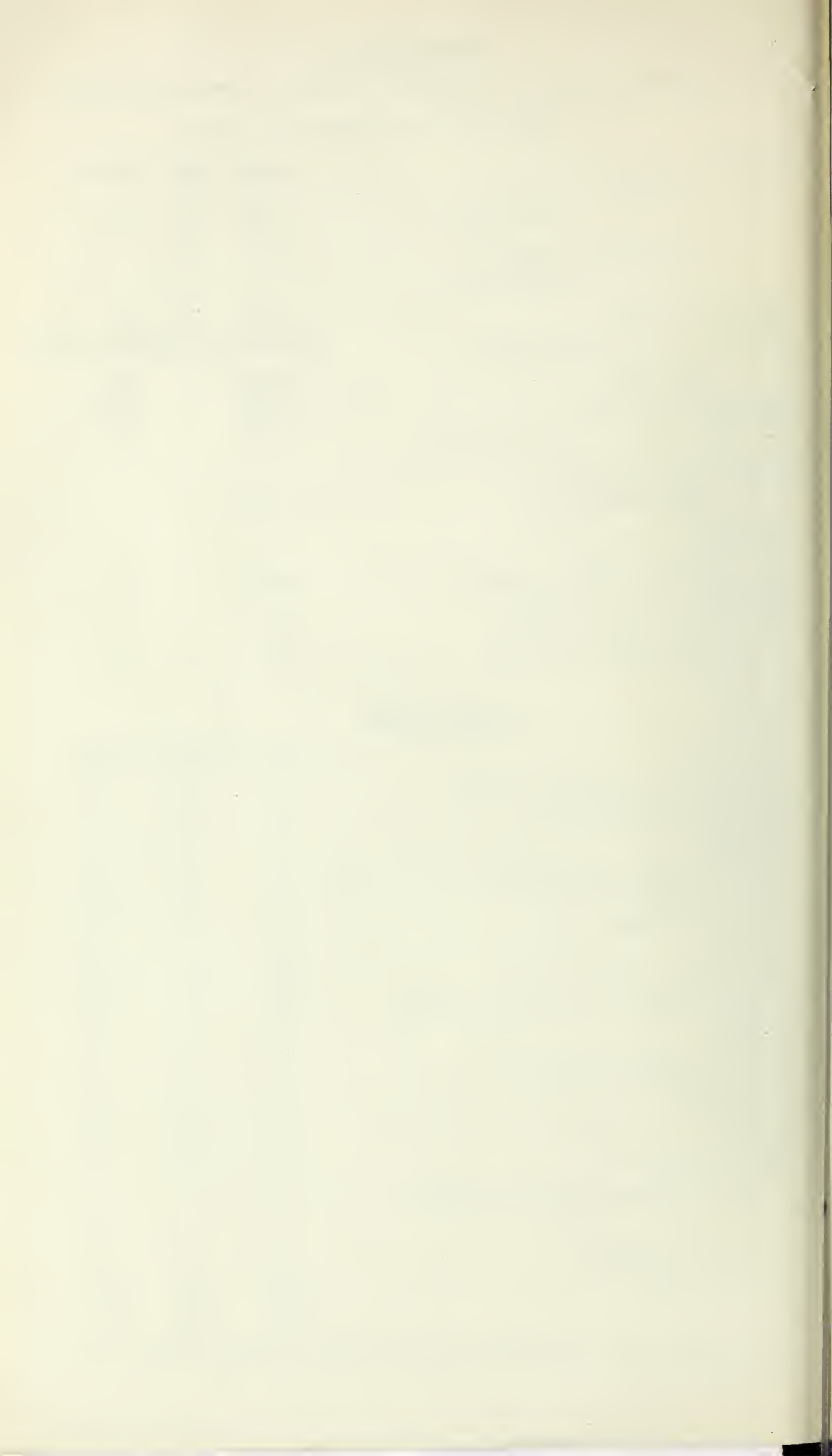
Estimated Civilian Population - 49,790.

<u>Births:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	876	470	406
- Illegitimate	88	46	42
Still Births - Legitimate	28	19	9
Illegitimate	4	3	1
<u>Deaths:- All causes</u>	738	324	414
	<u>Eastbourne.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	
Birth rate per 1,000 population:			
Live Births	19.36		19.1
Still Births	0.64		0.53
Death rate per 1,000	14.82		11.5
Net Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	29.04		43
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:			
Puerperal Sepsis	0		
Other Maternal Causes	2		
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births	29.04		43
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.82		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	11.36		

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	10	21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
Influenza	2	2	4
Cancer of Buc.Cav. and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	5	8	13
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	10	14	24
Cancer of breast	1	14	15
Cancer of all other sites	32	42	74
Diabetes	1	4	5
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	38	75	113
Heart disease	103	146	249
Other diseases of the circulatory system	8	6	14
Bronchitis	11	7	18
Pneumonia	9	13	22
Other respiratory diseases	5	1	6
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	5	-	5
Appendicitis	2	1	3
Other digestive diseases	12	10	22
Nephritis	14	15	29
Other maternal causes	-	2	2
Premature Birth	5	2	7
Congenital malformations: birth injuries:			
infantile diseases.	9	5	14
Suicide	5	1	6
Road traffic accidents	1	1	2
Other violent causes	7	11	18
All other causes	25	22	47
	<u>324</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>738</u>

There were no deaths from measles, diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) or whooping cough.





AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1	20	8	28
1 - 5	1	-	1
5 - 15	3	1	4
15 - 45	23	26	49
45 - 65	83	80	163
65 and over	<u>194</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>493</u>
	<u>324</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>738</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The net number of deaths of infants under 1 year was Males 20 -  
Females 8. Total 28.

INFANT DEATHS 1894 - 1946.

YEARS		TOTAL INFANT DEATHS	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	TOTAL BIRTHS.
1894 - 1903	Average	108.5	118.2	917.3
1904 - 1913	Average	79.3	96.6	821.6
1914 - 1923	Average	52.3	68.6	759.8
1924 - 1933	Average	30.0	45.7	673.7
1934		28	43.54	643
1935		20	33.65	594
1936		30	46.01	652
1937		19	30.84	616
1938		32	50.95	626
1939		26	44.29	587
1940		32	58.71	545
1941		16	41.66	384
1942		20	43.19	463
1943		13	31.25	416
1934 - 1943	Average	23.6	42.40	552.8
1944		11	22.49	489
1945		24	35.98	667
1946		28	29.04	964



## METEOROLOGY.

Partial observations and records were continued from 1st. January until 30th. June. As from 1st. July, the meteorology of Eastbourne was resumed on a scale similar to that carried out prior to the outbreak of war. The instruments in use and their situation were:

### 1. Roof of the Grand Hotel:

Sunshine Recorder.  
Electric Cup Anemometer.  
Indicating Cup Anemometer.  
Air Ministry pattern wind vane.

### 2. Carlisle Road Enclosure:

#### Thermometers:

Maximum )  
Minimum ) In Stevenson  
Dry bulb ) Screen  
Wet bulb )  
Earth (1 foot and 4 feet)  
Grass minimum.

Rain gauge (5 inch)  
Thermograph ) In second Stevenson Screen.  
Hygograph )

### 3. Meteorological Kiosk, near Central Bandstand, Grand Parade:

Standard pattern barometer.  
Barograph.  
Merstool temperature recorder.

### 4. The Pier:

Sea Thermometer.

All personal observations of the state of the weather, force of wind, nature and amount of cloud and surface visibility were taken from the roof of the Grand Hotel. Records were taken at 9 a.m., 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time. A telegram in code was sent to the Meteorological Office after the 6 p.m. observations each day.

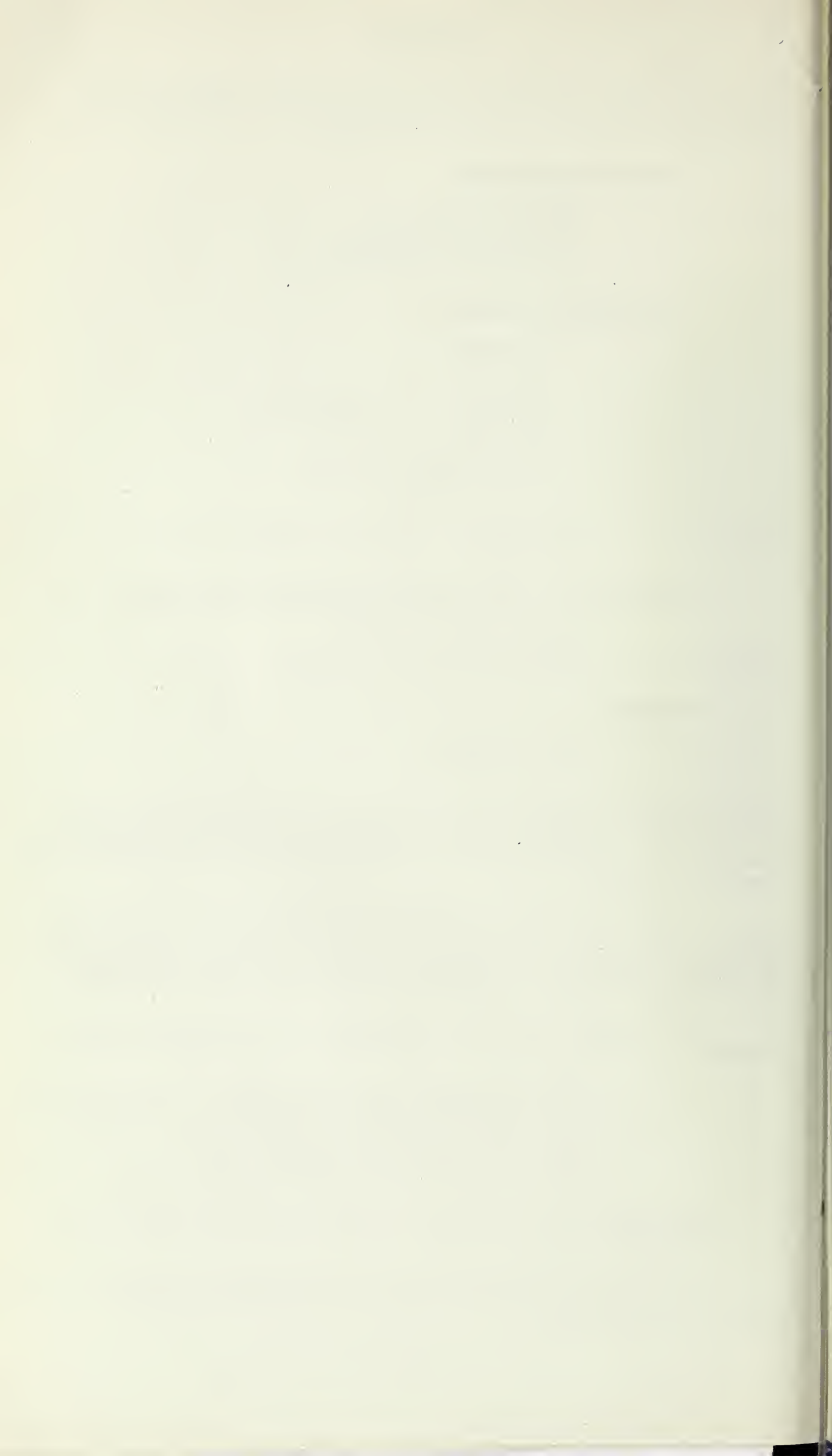
A collection of charts and records considered of most interest to the public in general were exhibited at the Meteorological Kiosk on the sea front. In addition the daily weather map, received from the Air Ministry together with the Ministry's daily list of comparative observations at Health Resorts and Inland stations were also exhibited.

The following records were also displayed for information and public interest:

Barogram (weekly record of Air Pressure) )  
Hygogram (weekly record of Humidity) ) Previous week's  
Thermogram (weekly record of Temperature) ) records.  
Sun card (previous day's record)  
Times and heights of high and low water.  
Phases of the moon and times of sunrise and sunset.

Records were also entered daily at the Public Library, entrance to the Town Hall, and the Information Bureau.

The thanks of the Council are due to the Grand Hotel and Eastbourne Pier Companies for permission to use their premises in connection with the meteorological observations.





## HOSPITAL SERVICES.

### HOSPITALS PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY.

1. GENERAL. St. Mary's Hospital continued to be administered by the Social Welfare Committee under Part IV of the Public Assistance Order, 1930. The hospital, normally, provided beds for approximately 250 patients. The agreement whereby twelve beds are reserved for cases from the area of the East Sussex County Council adjoining Eastbourne continued to operate.

The permanent Nursing Staff at the end of the year consisted of the following:

Matron .....	1	(1)	Ward Sisters .....	9	(6)
Deputy Matron .....	1	(1)	Staff Nurses .....	10	(6)
Sister Tutor .....	1	(1)	Male Nurses .....	2	(1)
Night Sister .....	1	(1)	Assistant Male Nurse .	1	(-)
Theatre Sister .....	1	(-)	Assistant Female		
Physiotherapists ....	2	(1)	Nurses ...	2	(2)
Radiographer .....	1	(-)	Student Nurses .....	14	(39)

(Figures in brackets denote the pre-war establishment for 252 beds).

#### Civil Nursing Reserve on 31st. December, 1946.

Trained Nurses .....	3
Assistant Nurses ....	6
Nursing Auxiliaries ..	2

Student Nurses. St. Mary's is a complete training school for Nurses and Students took the examinations of the General Nursing Council as follows:

Number who sat for final examination .....	2
Number who passed .....	2
Number who sat for preliminary examination .....	4
Number who passed .....	1

Statistics for the year were as follows:

#### Cases (including those from the County)

	MALES	FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
In Hospital on 31st December 1945	52	87	20	159
Admissions	406	720	458	1584
Discharges	294	571	458	1323
Deaths	105	138	9	252
In Hospital on 31st December 1946	59	98	11	168

#### County Cases included in the above table.

	MALES	FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
In Hospital on 31st December 1945	4	6	-	10
Admissions	19	40	13	72
Discharges	12	26	12	50
Deaths	7	11	1	19
In Hospital on 31st December 1946	4	9	-	13



Patient Days (All Cases).

	MALES	FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1946	10043	18521	325	28889
Discharges	7966	12426	6663	27055
Deaths	2926	4120	191	7237
Totals	20935	35067	7179	63181

Patient Days of County Cases included in above table.

	MALES	FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1946	307	1243	-	1550
Discharges	293	782	191	1266
Deaths	460	279	1	740
Totals	1060	2304	192	3556

1. Total patient days spent in the hospital ..... 63181
2. Total admissions, (including infants born in the Hospital) ..... 1584
3. Number of women confined in the hospital ..... 160
4. Number of Live births (including 3 cases of twins) ..... 161
5. Number of Still births ..... 7
6. Number of Deaths among the newly born (i.e. under 4 weeks of age) 5
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for  
confinement ..... 1
8. Total deaths of children under 1 year ..... 7
9. Total number of deaths ..... 252
10. Number of patients discharged ..... 1323
11. Duration of stay of patients included in 9 and 10 above, was  
for the following periods:

<u>PERIOD.</u>	<u>DISCHARGES</u>			<u>DEATHS.</u>			<u>TOTAL.</u>
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
(a) Four weeks or less	205	472	420	82	95	7	1281
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under 13 weeks	74	87	34	16	31	1	243
(c) Exceeding 13 weeks	15	12	4	7	12	1	51
Totals	294	571	458	105	138	9	1575

12. Number of beds (excluding cots in the maternity ward) occupied:
  - (a) Average during the year, 176: (b) Highest, 201 on 4th. June 1946:
  - (c) Lowest, 151 on 16th. and 17th. August 1946.
13. Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic, excluding  
dental operations ..... 332
14. Number of abdominal sections ..... 67
15. Average number of beds occupied during the year ..... 176





16. Total number of patients, and attendances in out-patient department,  
(excluding X-rays):

	CASES	ATTENDANCES
Civilian Patients	374	3249
Service Sick Cases	12	34
Orthopaedic Cases	65	244
Ministry of Pensions Cases	10	225
Totals	461	3752

17. Total number of patients and attendances in out patient department for  
X-ray examinations:

	CASES	ATTENDANCES
Civilian Patients	220	263
Public Health Cases	793	986
County Public Health Cases	132	153
Totals	1145	1402

18. Pathological examinations ..... 369  
19. Blood Transfusions ..... 35

Fifty-two aged or infirm persons, for whom the Authority was responsible,  
were accommodated at St. Luke's Home, All Saints Hospital, on 31st. December, 1947



Classification of Discharges who were discharged from hospital during the period 1 January to 31st December, 1945, together with the number of patient days.

# DISCHARGES.

## DEATHS.

	Patients			Patient Days			Patients			Patient Days		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Acute Infectious Disease	15	5	5	395	134	68	4	3	-	62	22	-
Influenza	4	4	3	47	51	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	-	5	1	-	102	63	3	1	-	186	2	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	3	1	-	422	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant	2	8	-	23	241	-	17	23	-	421	456	-
Rheumatism.	5	8	3	69	386	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Acute Rheumatism	1	3	-	51	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sciatica	2	3	-	52	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Chronic Arthritis	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veneral Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Febrile Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Women confined in hospital	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	-	58	2	-	587	19	-	1	-	-	1	-
Mental Diseases. (a) Senile Dementia	7	7	-	51	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other	21	35	3	135	423	88	1	-	-	11	-	-
Senile Decay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental injury and violence	13	17	11	328	578	167	-	4	-	-	68	-
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	18	24	8	581	670	412	19	24	2	974	601	132
Disease of the Respiratory System	36	40	21	1358	1612	381	8	5	2	86	77	2
Disease of the Circulatory System	19	33	2	668	1117	57	41	67	1	1096	2621	-
Disease of the Digestive System	67	44	128	1774	735	1163	6	3	1	17	57	44
Disease of the Genito-Urinary System	20	40	41	550	759	516	1	4	-	1	48	-
Disease of the Skin	17	8	29	515	145	751	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	27	29	10	667	701	172	3	1	-	46	19	-
Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures:	-	159	-	-	2400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mothers	-	-	151	-	-	2092	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infants	16	34	39	200	849	512	2	2	4	26	148	13
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





2. FEVER. The Sanatorium buildings provide, in five pavilions, accommodation for between 60 and 70 cases of infectious disease. The temporary pavilion, which was re-conditioned in 1939, was again used as the Scabies Out-Patient Treatment Centre. The Staff problem at this hospital was no better than in recent years. Fortunately, the number of cases of infectious disease requiring isolation hospital accommodation was again low: the few nurses available were just able to staff Hollins and Rowe Wards continuously, and Martin Ward was opened from time to time to deal with cases of scarlet fever. Though the pre-war agreement with Hailsham was not revived, cases were admitted from the area of that Authority whenever possible.

3. SMALL POX. The old Small Pox Hospital on the Crumbles was demolished in February of this present year. The Agreement with Hastings Corporation and the East Sussex Western Joint Small Pox Board to receive any cases of small pox occurring in Eastbourne into their hospitals continued to operate.

4. TUBERCULOSIS. The Gildredge Hospital, situated within the Borough, at the foot of the Downs, provided accommodation for 12 men and 12 women in cubicles, each containing two beds.

5. MATERNITY. The Maternity Home in Upperton Road provided accommodation for 23 cases in the following lay-out.

<u>Floor.</u>	<u>No. of rooms.</u>	<u>No. of beds in each room.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Ground	2	4	8
First	2	1	2
	2	2	4
	3	3	9
			<u>23</u>

#### HOSPITALS NOT PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Princess Alice Memorial Hospital provided 120 beds for acute Medical and Surgical cases.

Leaf Hospital provided 31 beds for acute Medical and Surgical cases, including beds in 7 single rooms for private patients.

All Saints Convalescent Hospital, Meads in pre-war days provided 200 beds for men and women convalescent cases in the main building and 100 beds for convalescent children in another block. The children's block, now known as St. Luke's, is in use as a home for aged and infirm persons.

The Royal Eye Hospital and the Ear Nose and Throat Hospital remained closed throughout the year.

#### NURSING HOMES.

Two Nursing Homes with 19 beds were registered during 1946. At the end of the year there were 11 nursing homes on the register, providing 100 beds.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births. The one thousand and eleven births which took place in the Borough (599 in 1945) were notified to the Department as follows:

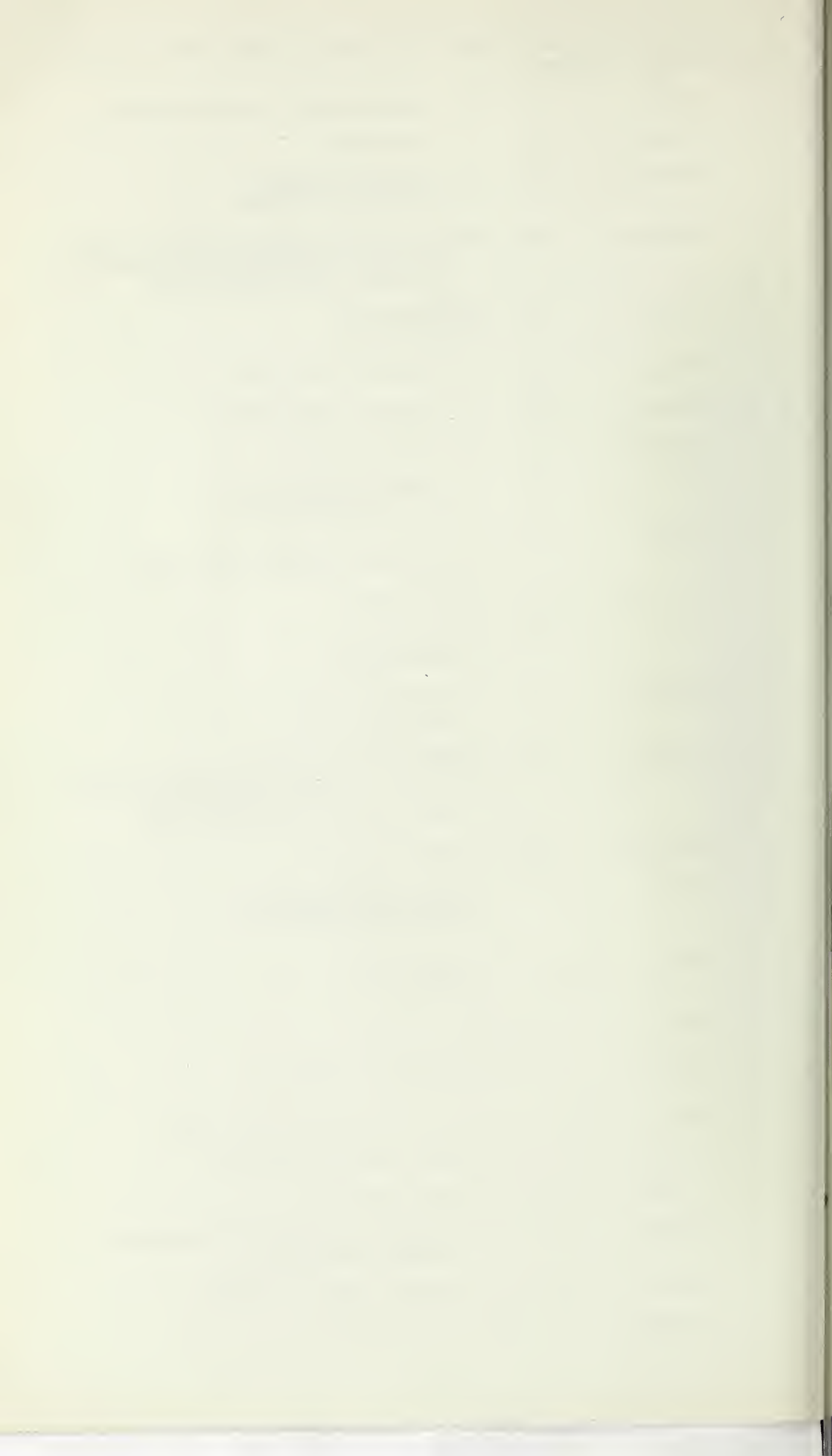
Maternity Home Midwives .....	447	
Domiciliary Midwives .....	239	
St. Mary's Hospital .....	164	
Private Medical Practitioners .....	23	
Other Midwives .....	51	
Nursing Homes .....	53	
Not Notified .....	22	
Bell Hostel .....	<u>12</u>	1,011

Thirty still births were also notified.



Twenty-eight infants under 1 year died as compared with 24 in 1945.  
The causes of death were:

1 day	F.	1a. Immature Birth, 7 months gestation.
2 days	M.	1a. Convulsions.
12 hours.	M.	1a. Infantile inanition. b. Prematurity (7 months)
4 months	M.	Asphyxia through drawing clothes over face and mouth, obstructing the air passages and so dying by mis-adventure. P.M.
1 week.	M.	1a. Atelectasis b. Prematurity.
2 days.	M.	1a. Prematurity, (30 weeks)
9 hours.	M.	1a. Intracranial Haemorrhage.
7 months.	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.
1 hour.	M.	1a. Cerebral derangement b. due to difficult labour.
1 week.	M.	1a. General Peritonitis. b. Infection of umbilical cord. P.M.
15 hours.	F.	1a. Atelectasis.
1 day.	F.	1a. Atelectasis. 2. Meningococci.
15 hours.	M.	1a. Atelectasis of lungs. b. Congenital defect.
1 month.	M.	1a. Post operative shock. b. Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis. (Ramsted's operation) 2. Other congenital abnormalities. P.M.
12 months.	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.
2 days.	M.	1a. Post operative shock. b. Operation for Exomphalos 2. Pyonephrosis. P.M.
2 days.	M.	1a. Inanition. b. Premature birth.
2 hours.	F.	1a. Prematurity.
8 months.	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia. b. Marasmus.
9 days	M.	1a. Congenital Cystic kidneys. P.M.
17 hours.	F.	1a. Atelectasis of both lungs.
7 months.	F.	1a. Acute Nephritis.
2 weeks.	F.	1a. Meningitis. Infection of a congenital leaking Meningocele.
3 weeks.	M.	1a. Anaemia - primary congenital.
7 months.	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.



3 days.	M.	1a. Shock. b. Leaking cerebro spinal fluid. c. Spina Bifida.
16 hours.	M.	1a. Premature Birth. b. Inanition.
5 months.	F.	1a. Broncho Pncumonia.

(a) Clinics.

(1) Ante-Natal. Ante-Natal clinics were held at the Maternity Home for domiciliary cases on Tuesday afternoons and for cases for the Home on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

(2) Post-Natal. This clinic, under the direction of Mr. A.H.Crook, Obstetric Surgeon, was held at the Maternity Home on Monday afternoons.

(b) Dental Work. Dental treatment was arranged for nursing and expectant mothers as well as for pre-school children. Details of the work carried out was as follows:

	<u>Expectant and Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>
Cases .....	141	50
Attendances .....	197	88
Fillings .....	150	64
Extractions .....	292	32
General Anaesthetics	67	16
Other operations ...	209	47
Dentures .....	29	-

(c) Maternity Home.

Admissions .....	497
Confinements .....	468
Average duration of stay .....	13.1 days
Ante-natal cases admitted .....	3
Number of cases delivered by:	
Midwives .....	222
Doctors .....	246
Number of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by Midwives .....	95

Reasons:-

(1) During Labour.

Adherent Placenta .....	2	
Foetal Distress .....	2	
Delayed Second Stage .....	6	
Uterine inertia .....	1	
Foetal heart not heard ....	<u>1</u>	12

(2) After Labour.

Ruptured Perineum .....	51	
Inflamed Breasts .....	3	
Persistent sore nipples ...	1	
Post partum haemorrhage ..	2	
Difficulty with feeding ...	1	
Rise of temperature and pulse .....	1	
Pain in legs and old varicose veins ...	1	
Rash .....	2	
Haematoma of vulva .....	<u>1</u>	63





(3) For Infant.

Discharging eyes .....	13	
Spina Bifida .....	1	
Cyanosis and bleeding from nose	1	
Talipes and poor general condition .....	1	
Umbilical hernia, Exomphalos ..	1	
Prematurity .....	2	
Diarrhoea and vomiting .....	<u>1</u>	20

Puerperal Pyrexia. (i.e. rise of temperature to 100.4°F. or more for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period).

Number of cases notified ..... 2

Number of cases of Pempbigus Neonatorum ..... Nil.

Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Home (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding was being established) ..... 30

Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the home .... 425

Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..... 4

Number of maternal deaths ..... Nil

Number of still births ..... 17

Cause in each case was reported to be due to:

Macerated foetus (including twins) .....	9
Difficult forceps delivery .....	2
Ante partum haemorrhage (Caesarean Section) .....	1
Macerated foetus (R.H. Factor incompetability) .....	1
Premature (including twins) .....	3
Cause unknown .....	1

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ..... 4

Cause of death in each case:

1. Atelectasis of both lungs. P.M.
2. (a) Cerebral derangement  
(b) due to difficult labour.
3. Intracranial haemorrhage.
4. Convulsions.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Number of cases on register 1st. January, 1946 .....	227
Number of new bookings .....	187
Total number of expectant mothers attending .....	914
Number of attendances .....	4387
Number of clinics .....	82
Patients seen by own doctors .....	70

Medical Assistance.

Number of cases in which advice of Obstetric Consultant was sought ..... 91



Reasons:-

Breech Presentation .....	14
Dental Caries .....	5
? Presentation .....	5
Vaginal discharge .....	14
Dizziness and fainting attacks .....	4
Rash and warts on vulva .....	1
Toxaemia .....	3
Persistent backache .....	4
Diarrhoea .....	1
Transverse lie .....	1
Head not engaging .....	3
Ante partum haemorrhage .....	2
? Disproportion .....	2
Oedema of feet and ankles .....	2
Small pelvis .....	12
Discharging ulcer on leg .....	1
Post Maturity .....	3
Bowel irritation, ? worms .....	1
Abdominal pain and breathlessness .....	2
Unsatisfactory obstetric history .....	1
History of T.B.....	1
History of haemophilia .....	1
History of slight show - early pregnancy .....	1
To confirm pregnancy .....	2
? Twins .....	2
Blood stained urine .....	1
Inflamed varicose veins .....	1
Hydramnios .....	1
	<u>91</u>

Post-Natal Clinic.

Number of cases attending .....	215
Number of attendances .....	253

(d) Domiciliary Midwives. The following are details of work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives:

Ante-Natal Clinic:

Number of expectant mothers attending .....	410
Number of attendances .....	1789
Number of visits to homes for ante-natal examination	1076

Bookings:

Number of cases on the register on 1st. January, 1946	84
Bookings during 1946 .....	326
Number of cases on the register on 31st. December, 1946.	118

Confinements:

Midwives cases .....	145	
Doctors cases .....	106	
Abortions .....	<u>6</u>	257
Number of visits paid during labour .....		559
Number of visits paid during puerperium .....		4646

Medical Aid:

Number of cases in which medical aid was sought ...	60
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Reasons:

Ante-Natal:

Albuminuria and hyperpiesis .....	6	
Ante-partum haemorrhage .....	2	
Painful oedema limbs and face .....	<u>1</u>	9

During Labour:

Malpresentations .....	<u>2</u>	2
------------------------	----------	---

Perperium:

Ruptured perineum .....	31	
Pyrexia .....	3	
Retained placenta .....	1	
Inflamed varicose veins .....	<u>1</u>	36

For Infant:

Sticky eyes .....	5	
Dangerous prematurity .....	4	
Rectal haemorrhage' .....	2	
Spina Bifida .....	1	
Phimosis .....	<u>1</u>	13

Number of cases referred to Obstetric Consultant ..... 48

Reasons for reference:

Small measurements .....	18	
? Breech .....	20	
? Malpresentation .....	1	
? Twins .....	6	
Post maturity .....	1	
Vaginal discharge .....	1	
Poor general condition .....	<u>1</u>	48

Cases referred to own private doctors ..... 40  
 Referred by Obstetric Consultant for X-ray examination ..... 8  
 Referred for vaginal swabs ..... 6  
 Referred for dental treatment ..... 13

(e) Midwives. Of the 25 midwives who notified their intention to practice, 8 were employed at St. Mary's Hospital, 11 at the Maternity Home, 4 in the Authority's Domiciliary Service and the remaining 2 were in private practice.

(f) St. Mary's Hospital (Maternity Unit). This unit continued to admit emergency cases for confinement, as well as overflow bookings from the Maternity Home.

Number of beds .....	11	
Admissions .....	166	
Confinements .....	160	
Average duration of stay .....	14.4 days	
Ante-natal cases admitted .....	31	

Number of cases delivered by:

Midwives .....	120
Doctors .....	40

Ante-Natal Clinic. (Commenced 19th. August 1946)

Number of expectant mothers attending .....	74
Number of attendances .....	262

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency ..... 36



Number of cases admitted after delivery .....	1
Number of cases confined in the Maternity Unit notified as Puerperal Pyrexia .....	7
Number of cases of Pemphigus neonatorum .....	Nil
Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed whilst in the Institution (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding was being established)	8
Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum .....	4
Result of treatment: No impairment of sight,	
Number of maternal deaths .....	1
Cause:     1a. Ante partum haemorrhage. b. Placenta praevia c. Full time pregnancy.	
Number of still births .....	7
Cause:	
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Eclampsia .....	1
Macerated foetus .....	2
Anencephalic. Premature birth 28 weeks ...	1
Spina Bifida. Premature birth 6½ months ..	1
Prolapse of Cord .....	1
Surgical induction. Foetal heart not heard. <u>1</u>	7
Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth .....	5
Cause of death:	

Inanition. Premature birth .....	3
Prematurity .....	1
Atelectasis .....	<u>1</u>
	5

(g) Premature Babies. The Birth Notifications showed that 61 babies were born prematurely. Of these, 19 were born at home and 42 in Nursing Homes or Institutions. Of the 19 who were born at home, 3 died within the first 24 hours and 15 survived at the end of one month. Of those born in hospital or nursing homes none died during the first 24 hours and 40 survived at the end of one month.

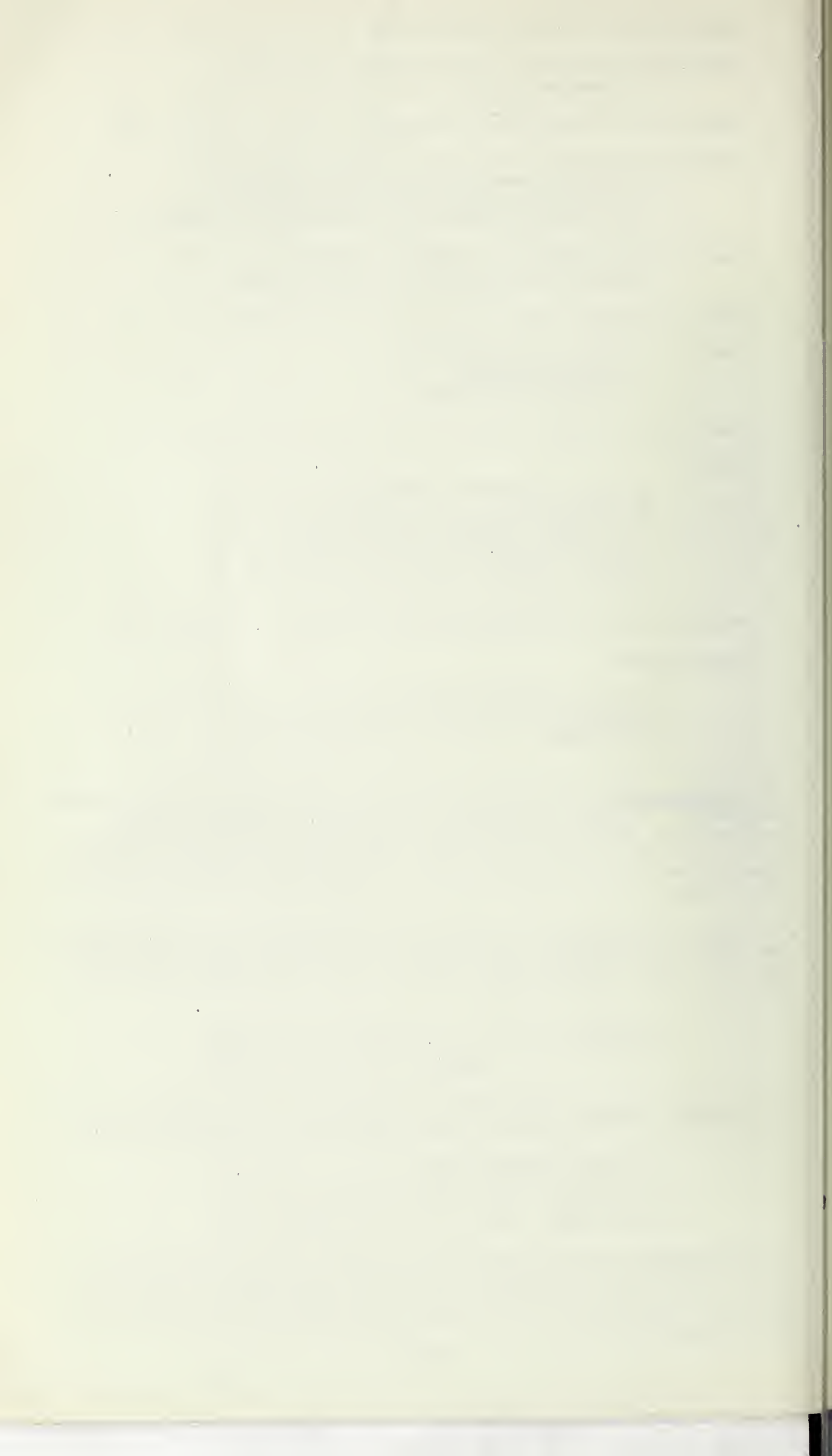
(h) Home and Domestic Help. During 1946 one person was employed whole time for a part of the year and 2 part time (one throughout the year and the other for a part only). Arrangements were made for home and domestic help to be provided in the following cases:

Home help .....	48
Domestic help .....	<u>21</u>
Total .....	<u>69</u>

(i) Unmarried Mothers. Fifteen cases of unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Their confinements took place as follows:

Municipal Maternity Home .....	2
Maternity Unit, St. Mary's Hospital .....	9
Bell Hostel .....	1
At own home .....	3

(j) Bell Hostel. This Hostel continued until May to take ante-natal and post-natal cases. During this time, 16 girls were admitted prior to confinement (one from Eastbourne and 15 from other areas). Since then it has been a Mother and Babies' Home, with 16 beds for post-natal cases and 12 cots, including 4 for toddlers.





(k) Medical Assistance. Medical aid was sought by Midwives in 194 cases, viz:-  
Domiciliary Midwives 60, Maternity Home 95, St. Mary's Hospital 36 and  
private midwives 3.

(l) Infant Welfare Centres. Four centres functioned throughout the year:

Avenue House, The Avenue.  
Acacia Villa, 357 Seaside.  
Hampton Park Hall.  
St. Elisabeth's Church Hall.

The following are the statistics relating to these Centres:

Attendances of children under 5 .....	9090
Number of children under 1 .....	523
Number of children 1 - 5 .....	796

(m) Home Visiting. The Health Visitors paid the following visits:

To expectant mothers .....	172
To infants under 1 year .....	3676
To children 1 - 5 years .....	3241

(n) Food. The practice of making special issues of milk foods other than  
National Dried Milk in special cases, on medical recommendations, was continued.

(o) Orthopaedic Treatment. The Consulting Clinic was held monthly by Mr. A.H.  
Crook, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. up to September when Mr. J. A. Cholmeley, the Orthopaedic  
Consultant from the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, resumed his  
visits.

Thirty-eight pre-school children made 60 attendances to see the Surgeons

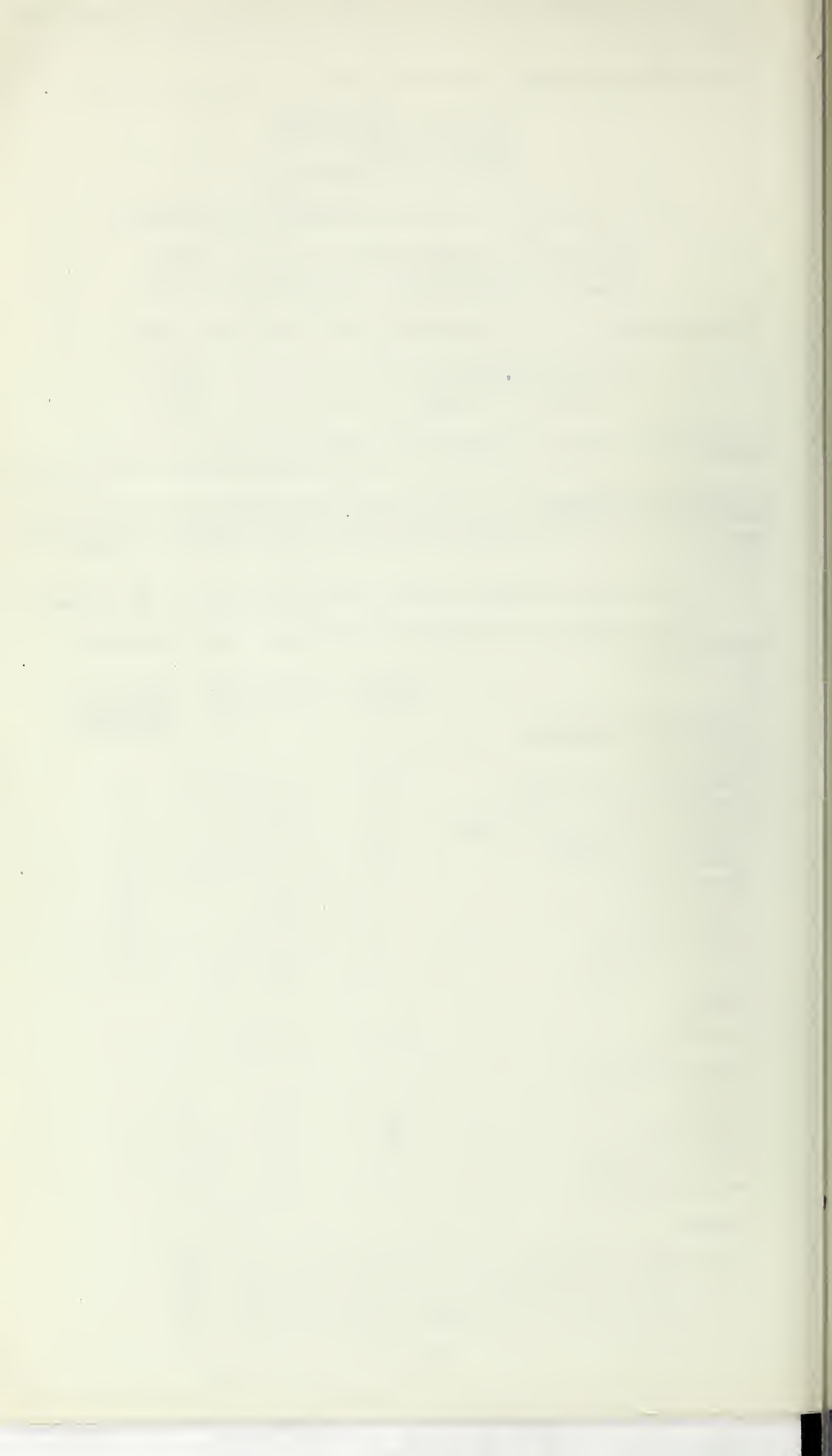
The following is a detailed report of the treatments given by the  
Physiotherapist:

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
<u>Congenital Deformities.</u>			
Club Foot	1	-	1
Deformity of Foot (other)	6	-	6
Irregular Toes	3	2	1
Irregular Toes and Genu Valgum	1	1	-
Congenital Scoliosis	1	-	1
Absence Lower Limbs	1	-	1
Hammer Fingers	1	-	1
Congenital Flat Feet	7	1	6
Valgus Ankles	6	4	2
Palsy Right Arm	1	1	-
Spastic Paralysis	1	-	1
<u>Rickets.</u>			
Bow Legs	3	2	1
<u>Other Deformities.</u>			
Bow Legs	14	7	7
Knock Knees.	15	6	9
Wasting of Leg	1	1	-
Postural Intoeing	9	2	7
Weak Leg Muscle	1	1	-

#### Summary.

Total number of Patients .....	72
Total number of attendances .....	591
Total number of discharges .....	28
Total number remaining on treatment .....	44





Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

Total number of patients .....	24
Total number of attendances .....	410
Total number of discharges .....	14
Total number remaining on treatment .....	10

<u>Disability.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
Debility	7	5	2
Rickets	9	5	4
Boils	1	1	-
Asthma	4	2	2
Cervical glands	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>24</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

Miss H. J. Murphy, the Physiotherapist to the Orthopaedic Clinic, continued to attend the Maternity Home to give post natal exercises until November 29th. when the arrangement had to be discontinued owing to the increase in the number of cases to be dealt with through the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Three hundred and ten cases in the Maternity Home received 403 treatments in the form of post natal exercises.

(p) Infant Life Protection. At the end of the year, 16 foster-mothers were receiving 38 children for fee or reward.

(q) Boarding Out. At the end of the year 7 children were boarded-out by the Local Authority under the Public Assistance Order and grants towards maintenance were made in the cases of 3 young persons commencing employment.

(r) Institutional Treatment. Two children under 5 years were sent to Hospitals away from Eastbourne for special treatment.

(s) Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. Sixteen notices were received under Section 7.

(t) Care of Illegitimate Children: Circular 2866. Allowances were paid in respect of 3 cases boarded-out under this circular. The payments made were 15/- per week, with contributions from the mothers amounting in one case to 7/6 per week, and 15/- per week each in the other 2 cases. The total allowances amounted to £32. 5s. Od. and the contributions £9.

(u) Cottage Homes. The number of cases dealt with in these Homes during the year was as follows:

In Homes on 1st. January, 1946 .....	34
Admitted during the year .....	98
Discharged during the year .....	94
Remaining in Homes on 31st. December, 1946 .....	38

(v) Day Nursery. The Nursery was continued at St. Faith's Nursery, Salehurst Road. The following table shows the average daily attendance of children at the Nursery during the year:-

	<u>Children under</u> <u>2</u>	<u>Children aged</u> <u>2 - 5</u>
January	8.7	19.9
February	10.1	22.4
March	9.0	20.6
April	10.4	20.2
May	13.2	22.0
June	13.1	22.9
July	13.5	20.8
August	13.1	21.1
September	12.5	24.2
October	11.2	25.3
November	10.1	24.8
December	10.1	22.0



## NURSING IN THE HOME.

A Home Nursing Service for the whole Borough was provided by the Eastbourne District Nursing Association. The Association's Report for the year ended 31st. March, 1947, shows that 5 full time nurses were employed and, in addition, relief work, when necessary, was undertaken by two local State Registered Nurses.

Visits to the number of 16,844 were paid to 854 patients, being increases on the previous year of 3,914 visits and 258 patients. There were 89 chronic cases on the books at 31st. March, 1947.

The Membership of the Contributory Scheme was 4,645, a net increase of 729 over the preceeding year, and the amount received from this source was £1253. 5s. 7d.

Two of the nurses own cars which are used by them for their work and the Association makes a grant towards running costs. The Association has placed an order for a new car, towards the cost of which the Corporation has agreed to make a grant of £175, and an annual payment of £100 for its upkeep.

During the year the Corporation has made direct grants to the Association amounting to £460 and in addition, office accommodation and telephone facilities are provided free of charge at Avenue House.

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## AMBULANCE SERVICES.

One ambulance for the transport of cases of infectious disease was maintained by the Authority. All other ambulance work was done by the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who maintained four ambulances and two cars for sitting cases. The Corporation made an annual grant to the Division in connection with street accident work, and payments at agreed rates were made for the removal of hospital, mental, public health and other cases.

The total number of cases dealt with on behalf of the Local Authority during the year was 956, entailing a mileage of 7999.

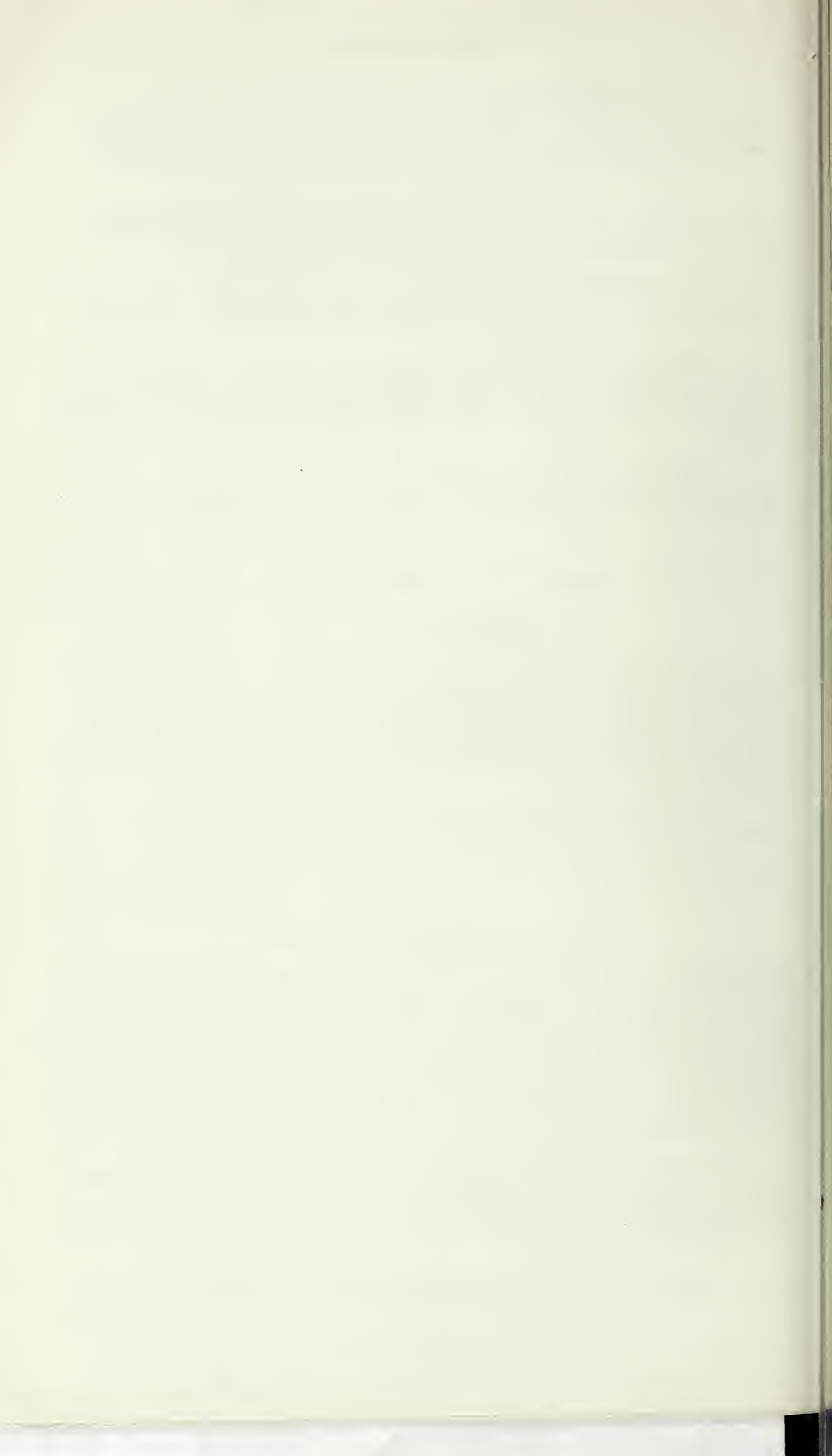
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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Works Company. The water is obtained from a well at Friston, 120 feet deep, which is fed from a heading in the chalk approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. The floor of the heading lies at depths ranging from 120 - 400 feet below the surface level of the ground. From Friston the water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill from which it gravitates via a 21" main to distributing reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap. but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The Reservoirs are modern in design and covered. The supply remained constant and at full pressure all the year round, irrespective of rainfall.

The Catchment area has an area of 4 square miles and is all Downland. All possible precautions are taken to prevent pollution of the gathering ground. About 2,000 acres of this land is leased to the Forestry Commission for afforestation purposes, which is the best use to which a gathering ground can be put.

The chlorination plant installed in 1940 was again used, and two to two and a half parts per million of chlorine are added to the water leaving the





pumping station, resulting in a minute residual at the service reservoirs of about .05 parts per million.

The supply is ample in quantity and the quality of the water is always of a very high standard. The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption varied between 25 and 20 million gallons per week, the average amount being  $21\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons.

There is a subsidiary source of supply at Holywell, from which 16 million gallons of water were pumped during 1946.

The following is a typical report on a sample of water taken from the Town Main.

Sample labelled: Eastbourne Water from the Main. Sample taken at 9.30 a.m. on the 22. 11. 46.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics:

Colour.	Clear and Bright.
Smell.	None.
Sediment.	None.

Chemical analysis afforded the following:-

	<u>Grains</u> <u>per gallon.</u>	<u>Parts</u> <u>per million.</u>
Total solids (dried at 100°C)	24.8	
Solids (after ignition)	19.2	
Chlorine	2.4	
Ammonia (free)		.042
Ammonia (albuminoid)		.030
Oxygen taken from permanganate in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Nil	
Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hours	Nil	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	.08	
Nitrites	Nil	
Hardness (total)	14.8	
Hardness (after boiling)	4.2	
Phosphates	Nil	
Metallic Impurity      Iron	.01	
P.H.	7.4	

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The organisms per ml. which grew on Nutrient Agar in three days at 22°C. under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered .....	0
On Agar blood temperature and under aerobic conditions colonies noticed after two day's incubation .....	0
Probable number of Coli-aerogenes organisms in 100 ml. of the original water .....	0

#### REPORT.

Both chemically and bacteriologically this water is an excellent water and it is eminently suitable for a Town Supply.

Sgd. R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.  
Public Analyst.



Sewerage and Drainage. The sewerage of the Borough is under the control of the Borough Engineer and the whole of the sewage is discharged into the sea at Langney Point.

Drainage to the sewerage system is practically universal in Eastbourne, the exceptions being 171 premises in the eastern portion of the Borough, where the disposal is to septic tanks or cesspools. Plans for the sewerage of much of this area are in preparation.

Public Cleansing. The Borough Engineer is responsible for public cleansing and scavenging. Storage of house refuse is in portable dustbins in almost all premises. House refuse is collected by the Corporation and is burnt at the Destructor.

Inspections and Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following is a summary of the number of inspections made or premises or places visited in connection with various matters:

<u>General:</u>			<u>Food and Food Premises Inspected:</u>		
Dwelling houses .....	553		Cowsheds .....	166	
Schools .....	70		Dairies and milk purveyors ..	228	
Camping sites and moveable dwellings .....	16		Ice Cream manufacturers and Wholesale Premises .....	172	
Places of public entertainment ..	58		Ice Cream Retailers' Premises	131	
Public Baths .....	70		Bakehouses .....	58	
Drainage Works .....	605		Butchers' shops and wholesale depots .....	192	
Complaints investigated .....	1058		Fish shops .....	128	
Visits in connection with Land Charges enquiries .....	381		Fried Fish shops .....	80	
Visits in connection with Timber Certificates .....	77		Fruiterers .....	87	
Verminous premises .....	10		Other Food shops and stores .	483	
Marine Stores .....	8		Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens .....	189	
Stables .....	15		Slaughter Houses .....	549	
Smoke observations made .....	14		Inspection of proposed catering establishments ..	126	
Re-inspections .....	2153		Food Samples taken .....	91	
Miscellaneous visits .....	1168		<u>Infectious Disease Investigations:</u>		
Visits in connection with submitted building plans ...	46		Visits and enquiries .....	191	
Knacker's Yard .....	239		Houses disinfected .....	71	
<u>Places of Employment Inspected:</u>			<u>Rodent Control:</u>		
Factories .....	97		Visits and inspections .....	276	
Workplaces .....	23				
Shops (Section 10 Shops Act, 1934)	104				

The details above show, so far as they can be tabulated, the number of visits and inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year under the various provisions of the Public Health Act, Housing Act, Food and Drugs Act, and for the many purposes under Emergency Legislation involving control of materials, food, etc. The aid of the Inspectors was constantly sought in endeavours to secure building materials etc. which were in short supply, such as the replacement of timber affected with dry rot. The Inspectors also co-operated with the Food Control Committee in carrying out an inspection of all premises for which applications were made for catering licences.

Statutory Nuisances etc. Premises falling to be dealt with under those parts of the Public Health Act, 1936, which require the abatement of nuisances etc., were usually attended to after informal notice and in only a small percentage of the cases was it necessary to serve statutory notices. The following statutory notices were served:

	<u>No.</u> <u>Served.</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Complied With.</u>	<u>No. outstanding</u> <u>at end of year.</u>
To abate nuisances (Sec. 93)	9	15 <sup>#</sup>	-
To repair closets (Sec. 45)	1	1	-
To provide dustbins (Sec. 75)	31	30	-one provided by Council in default of owner.
To cleanse verminous premises (Sec. 83)	1	1	

<sup>#</sup> This number includes 6 premises for which notices had been served at the end of 1945.





One nuisance was abated by the Local Authority under proviso (b) to Section 93, as the person causing the nuisance could not be found.

Three cases were reported to the Public Health Committee where builders had carried out drainage work without giving notice, as required by Section 41 of the Act. In each case it was resolved that a warning letter be sent.

The Public Health Committee has delegated power to act as the Local Authority for all the above sections of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Camping Sites. One application was received for a licence to use several acres of ground at the foot of the downs as a camping site. A Licence was granted subject to certain conditions as to the disposal of waste matter, density, etc. No nuisance arose on the site.

Tents, caravans and other moveable dwellings stationed on land for less than 42 days were visited from time to time.

Schools. The schools under the control of the Local Education Authority were inspected at intervals during the year.

Shops Acts. The Public Health Committee acts as the Local Authority under the Shops Acts, but only Section 10 of the Act of 1934, which deals with matters affecting the health and comfort of the shop workers, is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors. On his return from war service, the Inspector of Weights and Measures again took over the supervision of the other provisions of the various Acts.

Public Baths. (a) Swimming Baths. For the first time since 1940 it was possible to have the three public swimming baths in operation in 1946. These comprise the large sea water bath and the smaller ladies' bath, also sea water, at Devonshire Baths, and the fresh water bath at Old Town.

At Devonshire Baths the two swimming baths are filled from the sea at intervals and are worked on the continuous turnover, filtration, chlorination and heating system. Tests are made at infrequent intervals, but at least twice each day, to check the free chlorine content and samples are submitted once at least in each month for a full bacteriological examination.

The swimming bath at Old Town, re-opened on April 1st, and used during the year by 20,442 persons, is a fresh water bath, filled from a well in the grounds. The system here is to empty and refill twice weekly. The water is tested in situ and chlorination is carried out by hand. "Voxen" is the preparation used and this is applied in a diluted form by means of a rose. Frequent tests are made to check the free chlorine content and samples are submitted for full bacteriological examination at the same time as those from the Devonshire Baths.

Bacteriological reports indicated that the bath waters generally, were satisfactory, and frequently the water was up to drinking standard. A free chlorine content of 0.6 parts per million is aimed at and this was, in the main, obtained.

Alterations, involving dismantling the wash house, completed in November, increased the female sanitary accommodation from one to three water closets and the slipper baths from three to five.

(b) Slipper Baths. The Seaside Baths provide public slipper accommodation for 15 males and 15 females. The number using these baths in 1946 was 32,608 persons (36,248 in 1945 and 72,509 in 1944).

At Old Town Baths, the number of baths provided is 12 for males and 5 for females. These were used by 14,155 persons in 1946 (12,402 in 1945 and 1,706 in 1944).

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. For the first half of the year the control of these rodents was carried on as previously, that is, with a part time operator who, within the time at his disposal, gave advice and, where necessary, assistance to occupiers of premises. In June the Council decided to adopt a





scheme, put forward by the Ministry of Food, which called for a survey of all premises in the Borough and the necessary measures for destroying rats and mice where found.

A scheme was prepared and approved by the Ministry whereby the Borough was divided into nine areas to be surveyed and treated in turn until the whole area of the Borough had been covered. This scheme was put into operation on 1st. July, two rodent operators being engaged for the purpose, and by the end of the year the results obtained indicated that the survey, so far as it had then proceeded, was satisfactory.

Including the first half of the year, complaints were received from 36 occupiers in respect of rats and 52 in respect of mice. Investigations by the Council's operator had brought to light 70 rat and 29 mouse infestations.

Action taken to deal with these infestations was as follows:

Treated by Council's Operator .....	316
Treated by Occupiers .....	61
Awaiting treatment at end of year .....	10
Estimated kill; rats (Ministry of Food formula) .....	972

The principal method used was pre-baiting and poisoning, using either tamped sausage rusk and zinc phosphide or bread mash and arsenic. The proportion of dead bodies found is comparatively small and the Ministry's formula for estimating the kill is based on the amount of poison bait consumed.

During the latter part of the year, a test baiting of the sewers was carried out at selected points throughout the town. This test indicated that, broadly, there was evidence of infestations in the vicinity of two out of every three sewer manholes.

Having regard to the result of the test, it was decided to carry out a complete preparation and baiting of all the sewer manholes early in 1947.

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#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. Liquid milk, at all stages from the cow to the consumer, requires constant and adequate attention to prevent impairment of its keeping quality, to ensure freedom from disease producing organisms and to see that the constituents of the milk are maintained constant.

Supervision in itself, not being a sufficient safeguard, frequent sampling is required and therefore samples were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst to ensure that the milk did not fall below the prescribed standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations as to its fat and solids not fat content and for bacteriological examination to check whether the milk as produced or treated complied with the conditions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. Samples were also taken of all milk produced in the Borough for submission to the biological (guinea pig) test for the presence of tuberculosis.

Only a very small percentage (mainly Tuberculin Tested Milk) of the milk retailed in the Borough was sold as raw milk. One large firm pasteurised all their milk at premises in the Borough and two large retailing firms brought their milk into the town already pasteurised and bottled ready for delivery to the consumer. The milk pasteurised locally was treated by the "holder" method and that brought into the town was, in each case, treated by the "high temperature short time" method. Nearly all of the milk supplied to other retailers was "Heat Treated" by the wholesalers before delivery in bulk.

The number of producers and retailers on the register in 1946 was:

Producers	15	
Retailers	27	(17 of these supplied milk in sealed bottles only)



The following table shows the average composition of milk samples during the four quarters of the year:

Samples taken in	Analytical Data.	
	Milk Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
First Quarter	3.57	8.72
Second Quarter	3.39	8.83
Third Quarter	3.81	8.93
Fourth Quarter	3.71	8.75
Average for the year 1946	3.62	8.80.
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations	3.00	8.50
Richest sample during year	4.04	9.00
Poorest sample during year	3.28	8.76

From the above, it will be seen that none of the samples analysed during the year fell below the required standard.

#### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Licences granted under the above Regulations in 1946 were:

Producers Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .....	1
Producers Licences to use the designation "Accredited" .....	10
Pasteurisers Licence .....	1
Supplementary Licences to retail pasteurised milk processed elsewhere .....	2
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .....	5
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" .....	4

#### Bacteriological Examinations.

Designated Milks. The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations prescribe the following conditions:

Designation.	Prescribed Condition.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test.	No Coliform bacilli in one hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk.	Ditto	Ditto.
Pasteurised Milk.	Ditto	Must satisfy the prescribed Phosphatase Test.

A sample taken on any date from 1st. May to the 31st. October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue Test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours and a sample taken on any date from the 1st. November to the 30th. April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours. A sample of Pasteurised Milk is regarded as satisfying the test if, after being transported and kept as prescribed, it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes.

The following samples were taken in 1946 with the results shown:





Designation	Number of Samples.	Complied with the prescribed condition.	Did not comply with the prescribed condition.
Tuberculin Tested Milk	5	4	1
Accredited Milk	38	25	13
Pasteurised Milk	35	33	2

In all cases where a sample failed to comply with the prescribed conditions, further samples were taken after inspection, and, except in the case of one producer, all the subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory. The Council decided not to renew the licence of the defaulting producer.

#### Biological Test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Type of Milk.	Number of Samples.	Positive.	Negative.
Tuberculin Tested	2	-	2
Accredited	24	3	21
Pasteurised	5	-	5
Ungraded	15	-	15

Where a sample was reported to be positive the matter was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who take the necessary action to eliminate the affected animals.

#### ICE CREAM.

Within the County Borough there were registered, under Section 14 (a) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 72 premises of which 17 were used for the manufacture of Ice Cream. In addition, many of the Catering Establishments made or sold ice cream, but are not required to be registered under this Section.

Though no legal standard has been laid down for the quality of ice cream a series of samples of this food were taken for bacteriological examination, and an informal local standard of

- (a) a plate count under 200,000 organisms per C.C. and
- (b) bacillus coli absent in 2 tubes

was adopted for the purpose of classifying samples as satisfactory. Twenty-five of the 52 samples complied with these requirements.

On receipt of an unsatisfactory result, an immediate visit was paid to the premises concerned by the Sanitary Inspector for the district, and each detail of the process of manufacture or sale was examined with a view to discovering the source of probable contamination. These visits proved to be well worth while as repeat samples generally showed vast improvement.

Manufacturers and others concerned generally welcomed samples being taken, and showed a keen interest in the bacteriologist's findings.

#### SLAUGHTERING OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEAT INSPECTION.

More than 13,000 animals were slaughtered and inspected at the Ministry of Food's Langney Slaughterhouse, this being about 20% more than in the preceding year. There were, in addition, a few isolated instances of animals being slaughtered at other Slaughterhouses.

The inspection record shows that the incidence of tuberculosis remains about the same as in recent years. It was, however, satisfactory to note that generally, a much higher grade of food animal was being slaughtered.



During the year an electrical pump was installed for the inflation of veal carcasses. Although this resulted in the saving of time, it was necessary, owing to the shortage of labour, to frequently spread the week's slaughtering over Saturday and Sunday.

A complete year free from black out restrictions rendered the Inspectors' duties less arduous as much of the work of inspection had to be carried out during the hours of darkness.

The lairs, slaughtering halls and hanging rooms were maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

CARCASSES INSPECTED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	2495	964	2148	6720	508
Number inspected	2495	964	2148	6720	508
<u>diseases except tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole of carcass condemned	3	2	2	13	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	643	340	5	522	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis:	25.89	35.47	0.32	7.09	2.95
<u>tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole of carcass condemned	10	22	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	324	337	10	1	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.39	37.24	0.46	-	1.18





# SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following table shows the number and variety of samples taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Articles.	No. Examined.		No. Adulterated etc.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin Tablets	1			
Farley Flakes	2			
Black Pepper	1			
Black Pudding	2			
Butter	7			
Cloves	1			
Cocoa (Rowntrees)	2	1		
Coconut Ice	1			
Coffee	1			
Cooking Fat Compound	1	3		
Cornflour	1			
Fish Cakes	1			
Galantine	1			
Gin	4			
Ginger Cake and Pudding Mix	1			
Ice Cream		1		
Jam	1			
Lemonade Crystals	1			
Liver Sausage	1			
Luncheon Sausage	2			
Mecaroni	1			
Mars	1			
Milk	22			
Orange Juice	1			
Pancake Mixture	1		1	
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing	1			
Patent Groats	1			
Pea Flour	1		1	
Pepper	1			
Fressed Chitterlings	1			
Rissoles	2			
Rum	1			
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1			
Sel Volatile	1			
Sausage and Sausage Meat	2			
Soone Mixture	1		1	
Semolina	1			
Soup Powder	1			
Spaghetti	1			
Sponge Mixture	1		1	
Strawberry Barley Pudding Mixture	1			
Sultanas	2			
Sweets	3			
Table Jelly	1			
Tea	3			
Vinegar	1			
Vino Santodens	1			
Wheaten Crispbread	1			
Whisky	3			
Totals	91	5	4	

It will be seen that the four samples which were reported on as being adulterated were all flour mixtures. The Analyst reported that the samples were satisfactory as to their composition, but that they were each infested with flour mites. In all four cases the stocks in the hands of the retailer were destroyed and the matter was referred to the Infestation Division, Ministry of Food. The goods had been in stock longer than is usual by reason of the composition of flour rationing.





### OTHER FOODS.

There were no statutory seizures of unsound food during the year, but the following goods were surrendered on being found to be unfit.

Breakfast Cereals (pkts) .....	6	Meat Pies (lbs) .....	45
Bacon (lbs) .....	12	Meat (lbs) .....	129
Baking Powder (cans) .....	17	Meat (6 lb. cans) .....	1011
Beans (cans) .....	204	Meat (small cans) .....	612
Beef Cubes .....	600	Meat extract (jars) .....	8
Biscuits (lbs) .....	10	Meat Puddings .....	3
Bread (loaves) .....	203	Meat and Veg. Rations (cans) ....	54
Bread Crumbs (lbs) .....	28	Milk (Cans) .....	1121
Butter (lbs) .....	23	Milk dried (pkts) .....	1
Cake and Fudding Mixture (lbs) ..	124	Minced meat (lbs) .....	5
Cheese (lbs) .....	83	Oatmeal (lbs) .....	151
Chestnuts (lbs) .....	67	Oranges (lbs) .....	47
Chicken .....	3	Ox Tongues (cans) .....	2
Coffee (lbs) .....	1	Parsnips (lbs) .....	560
Crebs (stones) .....	16	Paste (jars) .....	18
Cocoa (lbs) .....	24	Pate de Foie Gras (cans) .....	2
Cod Liver Oil (lbs) .....	3	Potatoes (cwts) .....	14 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dates (lbs) .....	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pickles (jars) .....	7
Eggs (dried) (pkts) .....	2	Pearl Barley (lbs) .....	16
Eggs .....	98	Prunes (lbs) .....	390
Fish Cakes .....	49	Poultry (lbs) .....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish wet and dried (stones) ...	553 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rissoles .....	72
Fish (cans) .....	297	Rusk (lbs) .....	112
Flour (lbs) .....	178	Salad Dressing (gals) .....	2
Fruit Puddings .....	1	Sausages (lbs) .....	97
Fruit (cans) .....	128	Sausage Meat (lbs) .....	3
Game (lbs) .....	72	Spaghetti (lbs) .....	157
Honey (lbs) .....	1	Semolina (pkts) .....	20
Haricot beans (lbs) .....	6	Sweets and Chocolates (lbs) ...	71
Ice Cream Cones (boxes) .....	10	Swedes (lbs) .....	1120
Jam and Marmalade (lbs) .....	148	Suet (lbs) .....	27
Lamb's Tongues (cans) .....	4	Sugar (lbs) .....	18
Lemon Cheese (lbs) .....	16	Syrup (lbs) .....	25
Liver (lbs) .....	13	Soup (cans) .....	65
Lobsters (lbs) .....	100	Tomatoes (cans) .....	10
Margarine (lbs) .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vegetables (cans) .....	246

The amounts shown are the total quantities of the various foods dealt with, but the amount dealt with at one visit was usually small and the totals involved a very considerable number of visits by the inspectors during the year. In previous years since 1939 much of the foodstuff dealt with was due to the requirement of the Ministry of Food that all applications for replacement of "points" or rationed goods must be supported by a certificate from the Sanitary Inspector that the goods were unfit for human consumption.

Having regard to the general shortage of food, it is to be regretted that so much canned and bottled goods continued to be damaged in transit.

Food Premises. All food premises including shops, cafes, hotel and restaurant kitchens were regularly inspected to ensure compliance with the provisions as to precautions against contamination of food as prescribed by Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Eighty-two premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale and as previously stated, 72 premises were registered for the manufacture, storage and/or sale of ice cream.

Basement Bakehouses. Only 2 basement bakehouses are now in regular use. The certificates of suitability continued to apply to both premises.



## HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year .....	553
(under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	
Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation. ....	4
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation .....	300
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action .....	209
Formal notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936 .....	12
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:	
1. By owners .....	8
2. By Local Authority .....	3
Formal notices served under Public Health Act .....	9
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
1. By owners .....	9
2. By Local Authority .....	-
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ....	4
Number of houses demolished .....	-
Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertaking by owners under Section 11 not to use the house for human habitation .....	-
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms .....	-
Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit .....	2

The condition of many of the smaller old houses included in the Council's Clearance Area programme is deteriorating so rapidly that it is difficult to keep them wind and weatherproof, and many houses which formerly were border line have now reached the stage when they should be included in the programme.

The time when this type of property can be dealt with seems further away than ever, for it is indeed difficult to approach the problem of the demolition of so many houses and the consequent re-housing of the many people involved when the need to house numbers of families, who have never had a proper home of their own in which to live comfortably, is so acute.

Continued shortage of materials and labour made the work of the Inspectors increasingly difficult. The time elapsing between the service of an informal notice and the completion of even bare essential work was so long that the consequent number of re-visits to premises was much greater.

Applicants for Housing Accommodation: The following table shows the position as at 30th. June, 1947.

Total number of outstanding applications ..... 2390

### Analysis of applications:

Persons living alone .....	97
Married couples - No children .....	684
"        "        1 child .....	870
"        "        2 children .....	422
"        "        3        "        .....	147
"        "        4        "        .....	47
"        "        5        "        .....	24
"        "        6        "        .....	11
"        "        7        "        .....	7
"        "        8        "        .....	3
"        "        9        "        .....	2
Miscellaneous .....	76
	2390





# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Three hundred and seventy-nine cases of infectious diseases occurring in civilians were notified to the Department as compared with 802 in 1945 and 322 in 1944.

Scarlet Fever. Forty-five cases of this disease were notified. Two of these cases were treated at home. The severity of the 43 cases treated in the Isolation Hospital was found to be as follows:

Mild in 31 cases.  
Average in 9 cases.  
Severe in 3 cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia. The cause of Pyrexia in the 15 cases notified was:

B. Coli infection .....	1
Bronchitis .....	1
Cracked nipple and inflamed breast .....	1
Fall before confinement causing bruising of rectal and vaginal areas .....	1
Haemolytic Strep. Infection .....	2
Premature Birth. Manual removal of placenta .....	1
Protracted labour. Macerated foetus .....	1
Pyelitis .....	1
Retained Membranes .....	3
Toxaemia of pregnancy, induced labour and forceps delivery .....	1
No apparent cause .....	2
	<u>15</u>

Diphtheria. The one case of this disease notified unfortunately proved fatal. The patient was a boy, aged 9 years, who was on a visit here and had not been immunised.

Whooping Cough. Eighty-four cases were notified.

Measles. A small epidemic of measles occurred in November and December and continued during the first three months of 1947. Seven cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

## Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Admitted to Isolation Hospital Eastbourne	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	24	21	45	43	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	15	15	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	29	20	49	-	-
Influenzal Pneumonia	5	4	9	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	45	39	84	9	-
Measles	75	80	155	7	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	8	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	-
Malaria	4	-	4	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	1	1	1
Anterior Polio Myelitis	-	2	2	1	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	2	2	1	-
Typhoid Fever.	-	2	2	1	-
Totals	188	191	379	63	1



Monthly Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

	Scarlet Fever.	Paraperal Typhoid	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Influenzal Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Malaria	Diphtheria	Anterior Polio Myelitis	Typhoid Fever	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Totals
January	13	-	12	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
February	7	-	6	-	18	4	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	47
March	2	3	4	-	13	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	29
April	3	1	4	1	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	22
May	5	1	4	-	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
June	4	-	3	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
July	4	-	2	1	6	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
August	-	5	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	21
September	4	2	2	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
October	-	1	3	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
November	-	1	8	-	2	23	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	36
December	3	1	1	-	3	96	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>379</b>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Admissions and Discharges (Civilians) 1946.

There were 85 admissions of civilian cases resident in the Borough to the Infectious Diseases Hospital (104 in 1945 and 64 in 1944). Details of these cases are set out in the following table:

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died	In Hosp. 31st. Dec.
Scarlet Fever	7	43	49	-	1
Scarlet Fever (Observation)	-	2	2	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	-	1	-
Diphtheria (Observation)	-	1	1	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Mucococcal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Polio	-	1	1	-	-
Polio Carriers	-	2	2	-	-
Measles	-	7	5	-	2
Measles (Observation)	-	9	9	-	-
Measles (and Measles)	-	2	2	-	-
Measles (and Whooping Cough)	-	1	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	9	9	-	-
Measles (Observation)	-	2	2	-	-
Anterior Polio Myelitis	-	1	1	-	1
Scarlet Angina	-	1	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>





Rural District of Hailsham Cases. In addition to the cases from the Borough, 38 cases were admitted from the area of the Hailsham Rural District Council.

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp. 31st. Dec.
Scarlet Fever	5	32	36	-	1
Diphtheria	1	2	3	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	1	-	-
Measles	-	1	1	-	-
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia.	-	1	1	-	-
Total	6	38	43	-	1

Scabies. The number of cases brought to the notice of the Department was 437 (432 in 1945 and 253 in 1944).

	<u>Ages.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	0 - 5	5 - 15.	Over 15.	
St. Mary's Hospital (In patients)	-	5	1	6
Borough Sanatorium (Out patients)	73	135	233	431
Total.	73	140	234	437

The patients attending the Borough Sanatorium for treatment made 836 attendances. Fifty contacts also attended and received one treatment each.

Diphtheria Immunisation. Five hundred and forty-six children under 5 years and 80 children of school age (5 - 15 years) were immunised by the staff of the Department during 1946. The figures for 1945 were 457 and 64 respectively.

From December 1939, when the intensive campaign began, to December 31st. 1946, 4301 children had been immunised through the School Clinics and Welfare Centres. One hundred and fifty-one children who had previously been immunised each received a "reinforcing dose" of prophylactic reagent. The School Medical records of 5107 children show that at the end of the year, 3992 had been immunised, 78.18 per cent. Immunisation records show that 1396 children, a percentage of 51.51, in the age groups 1 to 5 had been immunised.

#### Laboratory Service.

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations carried out on behalf of the Local Authority.

Under the arrangement made with the Medical Research Council in 1942, Dr. A. G. Shera again carried out public health bacteriological examinations at his laboratory at the Princess Alice Hospital. The following are details to the end of the year:-

<u>Diphtheria Swabs.</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	-	124	124
For Isolation Hospital	6	81	87
For Clinics (including contacts)	-	170	170
For St. Mary's Hospital	-	22	22
	6	397	403





<u>Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli:</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	7	131	138
For Gildredge Hospital	103	67	170
For Chest Clinic	34	56	92
For St. Mary's Hospital	2	17	19
	<u>146</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>419</u>

#### Clinical Pathology.

By Dr. A. G. Shora (Public Health)	80 specimens.
Ditto (St. Mary's Hospital)	404 "
By the Clinical Research Association	14 "

#### RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Under the direction of Dr. E. O. Fox, the following X-ray examinations were carried out at St. Mary's Hospital:

<u>Chest:</u>	For Chest Clinic	534	
	For Gildredge Hospital	<u>87</u>	721
<u>Maternity and Child Welfare:</u>			
	For diagnosis	<u>39</u>	39
<u>Orthopaedic:</u>			
	School Health Service	21	
	Tuberculosis	16	
	Maternity and Child Welfare	<u>1</u>	38
<u>Dental:</u>			
	School Health Service	59	
	Maternity and Child Welfare	<u>1</u>	60
<u>School Health Service:</u>		<u>60</u>	60
<u>Cancer Act:</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>919</u>

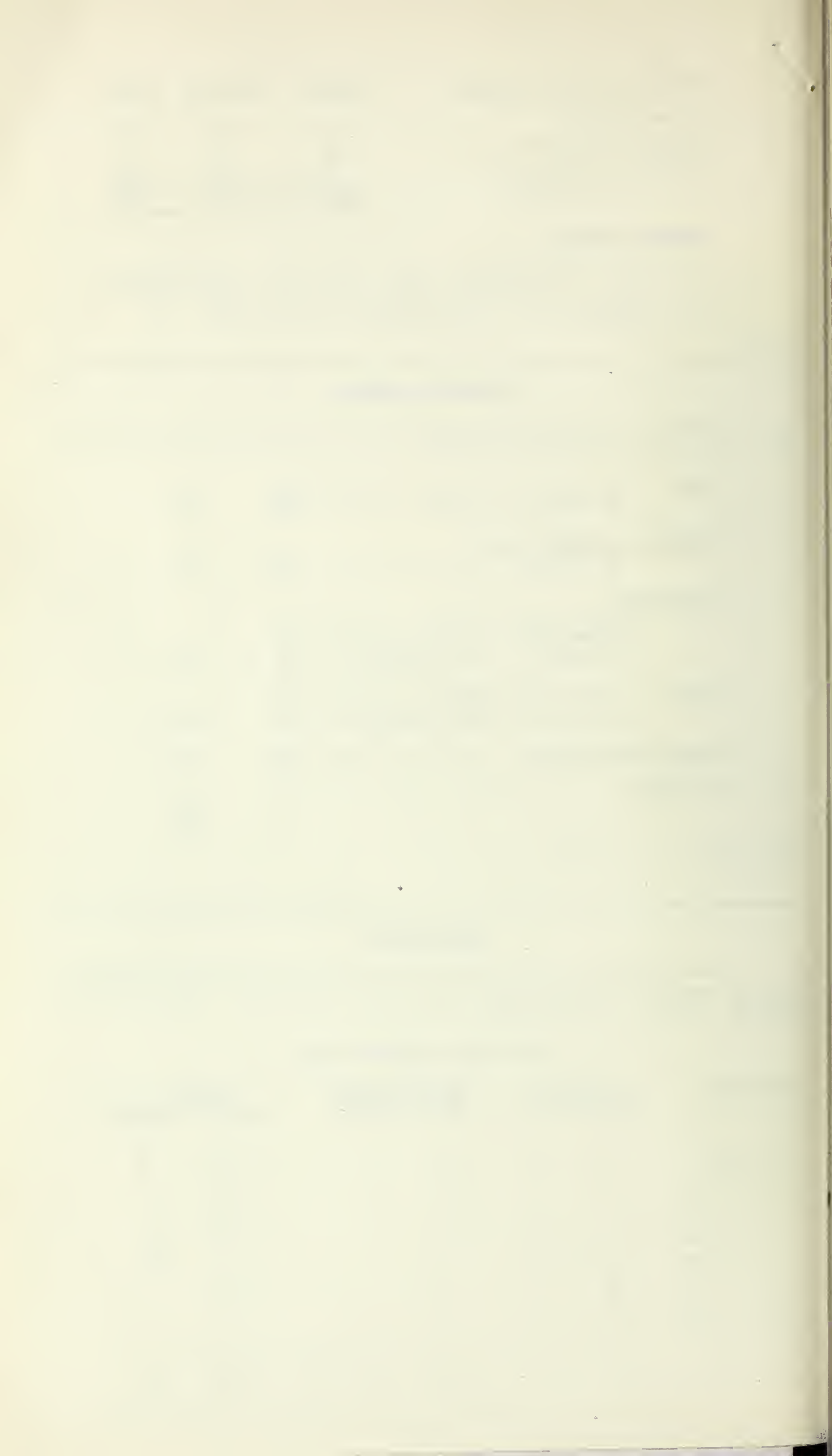
(Total 1945 ..... 581)

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Three hundred and thirty-four cases were on the notification register at 31st. December, as compared with 281 cases on January 1st. Pulmonary cases numbered 174 and non-pulmonary 160.

#### Notifications during 1946.

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	1	5	1	5	2
5 - 10 years	2	3	1	1	3	4
10 - 15 years	1	1	1	1	2	2
15 - 20 years	4	2	-	-	4	2
20 - 25 years	7	9	-	1	7	10
25 - 35 years	16	17	1	1	17	18
35 - 45 years	9	7	2	-	11	7
45 - 55 years	10	3	1	-	11	3
55 - 65 years	3	4	-	2	3	6
Over 65 years	2	4	1	1	3	5
	<u>54</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>59</u>



Of the 125 cases notified, 65 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified in any other district.

Fifty-two of the pulmonary and 6 of the non-pulmonary cases received institutional treatment. Forty-four of the former and 3 of the latter were provided with institutional treatment by or at the expense of the Local Authority.

Notification Register.      Number of Cases on Register.

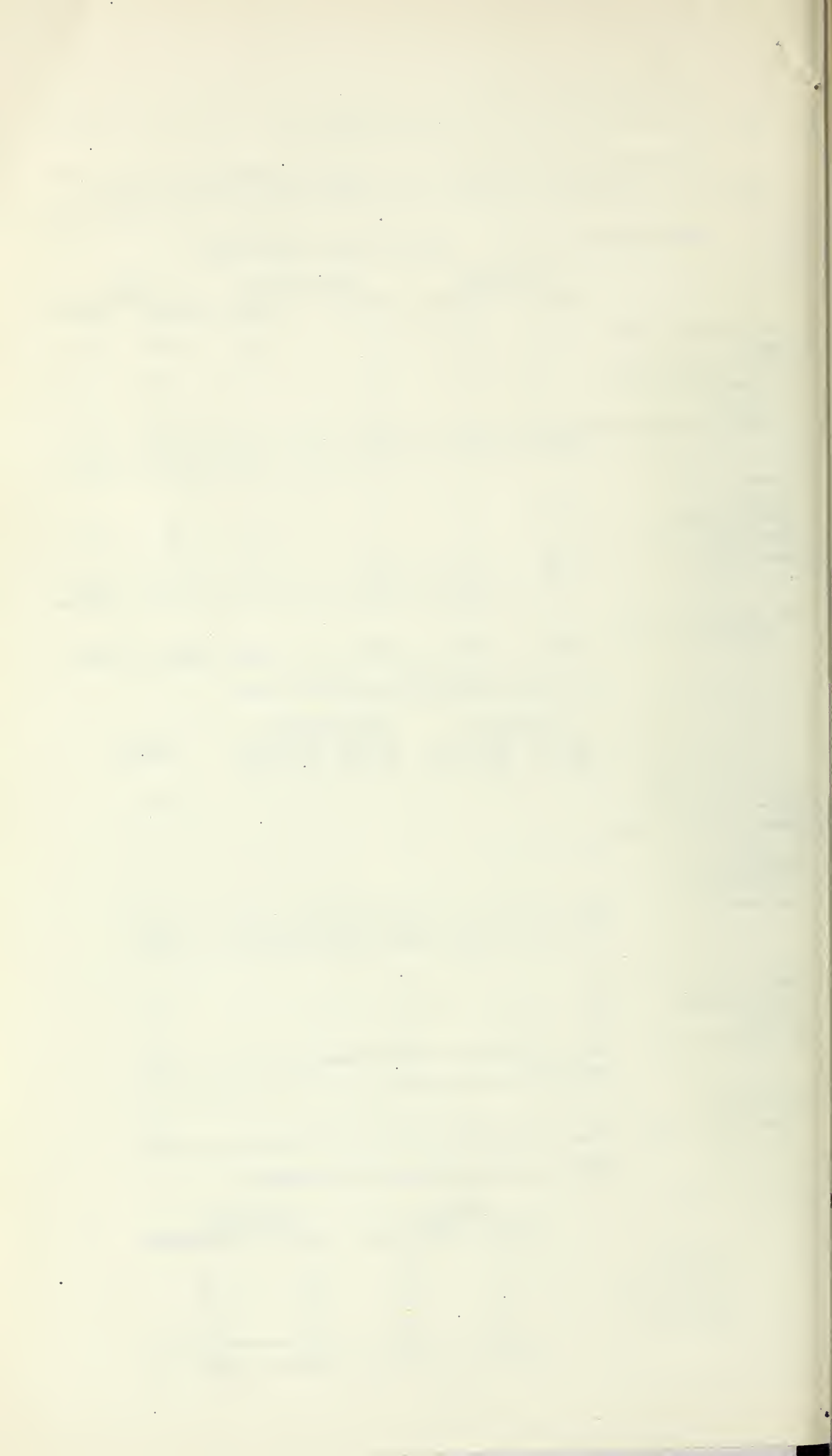
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
On 1st, Jan. 1946.	108	86	39	48	147	134
Add:						
Notifications 1946	36	29	10	5	46	34
Transfers from other Areas	18	22	2	3	20	25
Returned to Eastbourne	1	-	-	-	1	-
	<u>163</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>193</u>
Less:						
Deaths	13	11	2	1	15	12
Left the Town	10	10	-	4	10	14
Arrested	2	1	1	-	3	1
Lost sight of	10	4	2	2	12	6
	<u>35</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>33</u>
On register						
31st. Dec. 1946.	<u>128</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>160</u>

Dispensary - Dispensary Register, 1946.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>				
	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On 1st. Jan. 1946	99	64	3	5	7	18	26	18	240
Add:									
Transfers from other areas	21	22	-	-	1	2	1	1	48
Returned to Eastbourne	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
New cases	30	16	2	5	2	2	6	3	66
	<u>152</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>356</u>
Less:									
Fatal	13	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	23
Left the Town	10	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	20
Arrested	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
For other reasons	12	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	20
	<u>36</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>65</u>
On register									
31st. Dec. 1946.	116	83	5	10	8	18	30	21	291

Dispensary Cases attending during 1946.

	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>	
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Pulmonary	127	286	14	57
Non-Pulmonary	8	8	32	93
Contacts	65	77	85	150
Observation	37	54	34	59
	<u>237</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>359</u>





### Institutional Treatment.

	<u>Gildredge Hospital.</u>		<u>Other Institutions.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>G.</u>	
In Hospital 1st. Jan. 1946.	8	8	6	3	3	28
Admitted during year	33	26	19	22	13	113
Discharged	23	25	16	16	13	93
Died	8	7	4	2	-	21
In Hospital 31st. Dec. 1946	10	2	5	7	3	27

The number of days spent in Institutions by patients, arranged by the Local Authority was:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Gildredge Hospital	2865.	2871.	5736
Other Institutions	2888	3141	6029
	<u>5753</u>	<u>6012</u>	<u>11765</u>

Under the reciprocal agreement with the East Sussex County Council, certain cases from the County area were accommodated in the Gildredge Hospital, and cases from this Authority were received into Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge. Details of the cases accommodated are as follows:

	<u>Patients.</u>		<u>Patient days.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Eastbourne cases at Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge	16	9	2150	677
East Sussex County Council cases at the Gildredge Hospital	15	11	1157	792

Extra Nourishment. Nine thousand, five hundred and four pints of milk were supplied free to 41 females, and 11,943 pints to 58 males.

Memo 266/T Allowances. Allowances granted for the year were as follows:

	<u>Amount.</u>	<u>Number of cases assisted.</u>	
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Standard maintenance allowance	£562. 18. 6.	18	10
Discretionary allowance	20. 12. 3	4	-
Special payments	6. 0. 0.	-	2
Total	<u>£589. 10. 8.</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre at Avenue House Clinics was held on Mondays at 5 pm. for women and children and on Wednesdays at 5 pm. for men. Special appointments were made for patients unable to attend at these times.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Treatment Centre was Dr. A. G. Shera.



Summary 1939 - 1946.

YEAR	(1) TOTAL CASES	(2) NON V.D. CASES INCLUDED IN (1)	(3) ATTENDANCES.		
			(a) FOR M.O'S ATTENTION	(b) INTERMEDIATE TIMES	(c) TOTAL
1939	165	61	693	1514	2207
1940	130	33	314	289	603
1941	134	37	398	131	529
1942	118	42	399	168	567
1943	216	90	694	231	925
1944	271	123	766	181	947
1945	286	151	646	118	764
1946	277	148	756	318	1074

The following table shows details of the number of cases treated during 1946, the figures in brackets being those for 1945.

	Males		Females		Total		Grand Total.
	Old Cases	New Cases	Old Cases	New Cases	Males	Females	
Syphilis	11 (15)	14 (7)	13 (13)	4 (2)	25 (22)	17 (15)	42 (37)
Gonorrhoea	20 (20)	43 (44)	7 (11)	15 (23)	63 (64)	22 (34)	85 (98)
Soft Chancre other	2 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
Conditions	- (1)	74 (40)	- (-)	74 (110)	74 (41)	74 (110)	148 (151)
Total	33 (36)	131 (91)	20 (24)	93 (135)	164 (127)	113 (159)	277 (286)

Included in the above table are the following cases from outside the Borough who attended for the first time:

Syphilis	9
Gonorrhoea	11
Conditions other than Venereal	18

Total Attendances. 1074 (764) Males 656 (336) Females 418 (428)

In Patients. One male patient was given in-patient hospital treatment for 9 days during the year.

Pathological Work. This was carried out at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, by Dr. A. G. Shera. Two thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven examinations were made, as follows:

	<u>For Treatment Centre</u>	<u>For Hospitals and other Institutions.</u>	<u>For Private Practitioners</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Microscopical.</u>				
For detection of Spirochetes	18	1	-	19
For detection of Gonorrhoea	616	165	43	824
C/Fwd.	634	166	43	843





	<u>For</u> <u>Treatment</u> <u>Centre.</u>	<u>For</u> <u>Hospitals</u> <u>and other</u> <u>Institutions.</u>	<u>For</u> <u>Private</u> <u>Practitioners.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
B/Fwd.	634	166	43	843
<u>Serum Tests.</u>				
For Wasserman Reaction	326	138	44	508
Kahn Tests	326	138	44	508
For Gonococcal Infection	227	17	14	258
<u>Cerebro Spinal Fluid Tests.</u>	-	55	-	55
<u>Cultures</u>	115	-	-	115
	<u>1628</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>2287</u>

Regulation 1933. During the year three "1st" notifications were received in respect of 11 males, two of whom attended for treatment after persuasion.

#### BLIND PERSONS.

There were 90 blind persons on the register at the end of 1945. Of these twelve died in 1946, and four cases were transferred to other areas on removal from Eastbourne. Ten new cases were certified in the year under review and five were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas. The total number on the register at the end of the year was 89 (36 males and 53 females), in the following age groups:

AGE GROUPS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Under 5 years	-	-	-
Between 5 and 15 years	1	-	1
Between 16 and 30 years	1	-	1
Between 31 and 50 years	9	2	11
Between 51 and 70 years	10	11	21
Over 70 years	15	40	55
Total	36	53	89

Domiciliary assistance in accordance with the scale set out below, to the amount of £1,730. 2s. Od. was afforded to 49 blind persons during the year through the Department.

Following the increase in State Pensions under the National Insurance Act, 1946, the Council's Scale for Domiciliary Assistance was revised and is now as follows:

#### Scale of Domiciliary Assistance to Blind Persons as Approved by the Council in December 1946.

	<u>Per Week.</u>	
	s.	d.
(a) For male applicant and dependent wife, or female applicant with dependent husband .....	42.	0.
(b) For male or female applicant where rate (a) does not apply:-		
Age 21 and over .....	29.	0.
Age 20 .....	27.	0.
Age 19 .....	25.	0.
Age 18 .....	23.	6.





		s.	d.
Age 17	.....	21.	6.
Age 16	.....	19.	6.

Provided that in cases where blind persons are living apart from relatives or are not boarding with relatives with whom they are living, the above amounts under (b) be increased by 2/- per week.

(c) For dependants (other than wife or husband) :-

Age 16 and over	.....	14.	0.
Age 14 and under 16	.....	10.	0.
Age 10 and under 14	.....	8.	6.
Age under 10	.....	7.	0.

#### Increases in Allowances.

Rent. - The above scale rate (a) may be increased by a rent allowance not exceeding 17/6d. per week, and scale rate (b) by a rent allowance not exceeding 10/- per week in cases where rent is paid apart from board lodging.

Fuel. - The above scale rates (a) and (b) may be increased by a WINTER fuel allowance of 4s. 0d. per week in cases where fuel is provided by the applicant, during the months of November to March inclusive.

Increase for Age. - All cases receiving domiciliary assistance to be granted an additional 5/- per week on reaching the age of 80 or over.

Discretionary. - Discretionary allowances not exceeding 10s. per week may be made in necessitous cases to cover any special expenses not provided for above.

#### Decreases in Allowances.

The above scale rates (a) and (b) will be reduced (i) by the amount of Old Age or Blind Pension, Children's Allowances or other income (excluding Pensions from Blind Charities) and (ii) the deductions outlined in the appendix to Circular 2833 of the Ministry of Health (Rules for determining the need and assessing the needs of applicants who are members of households).

### CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1946.

Physician in Charge. Dr. B. Reid, M.D., Ch.B.(Glas)., F.R.C.P., (Edin).,  
D.P.M.(Manch.)  
Medical Superintendent, East Sussex County Mental  
Hospital, Hellingly.

Social Worker. Miss S.C.Sinfield, Hempstead Grove, Hailsham.

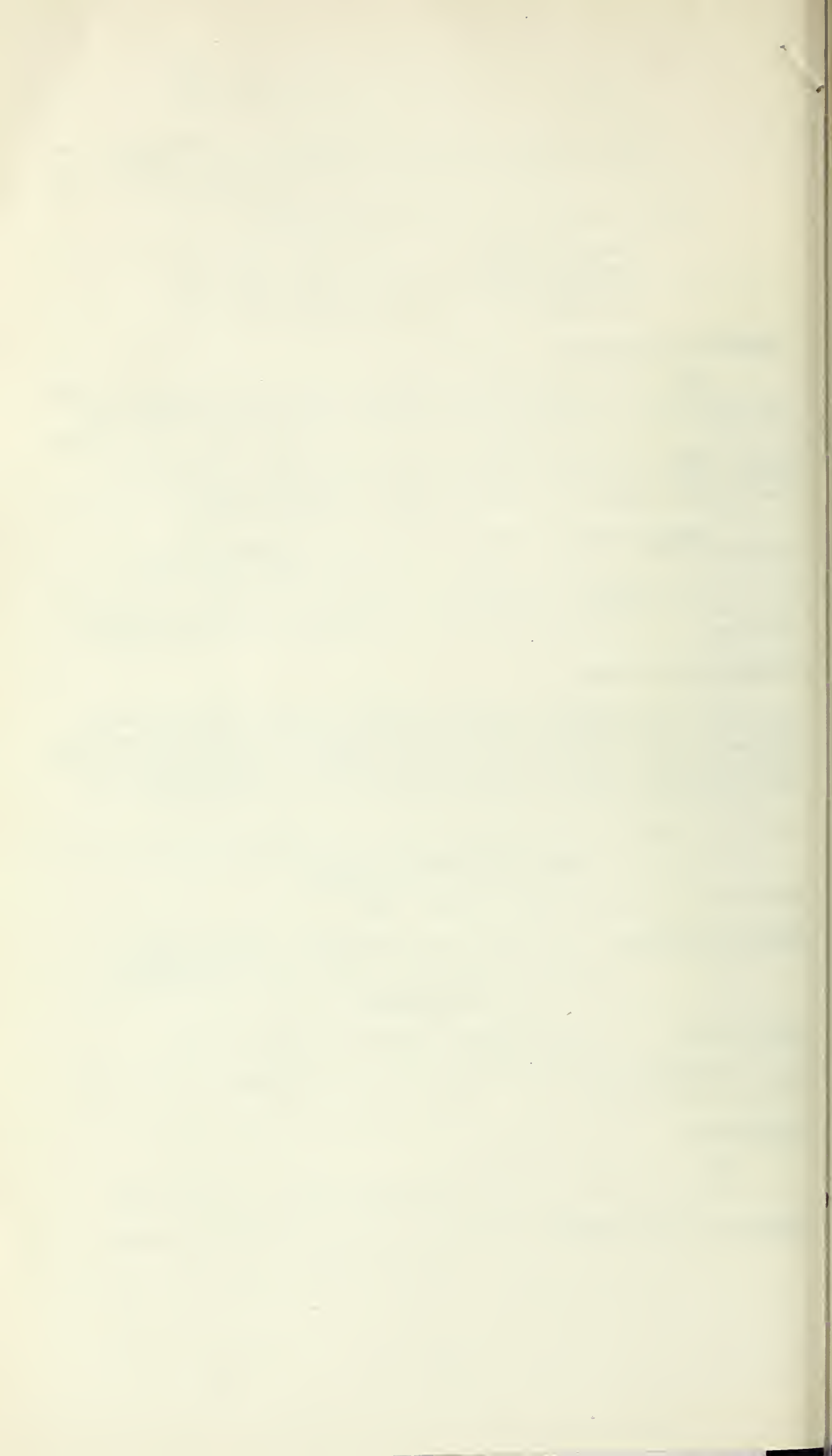
Forty-nine Sessions of this Clinic were held during the year at the Princess Alice Hospital.

#### New Patients.

Male	.....	68	
Female	.....	74	Total New Patients
			..... 142

Attendances of Old Patients. ..... 419

Total Attendances ..... 561



Summary of Attendances for past eleven years:

	<u>New.</u>	<u>Old.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
1936	27	193	220
1937	50	235	285
1938	66	208	274
1939	77	165	242
1940	52	133	185
1941	36	69	105
1942	45	119	164
1943	59	105	164
1944	84	283	367
1945	120	358	478
1946	142	419	561

Summary of Diagnosis of New Patients:

Psychoneurotic.

1. Anxiety State .....	28	
2. Hysteria .....	8	
3. Psychopathic .....	8	
4. Hypochondriasis .....	1	
5. Adolescent Instability .....	4	
6. Obsessional .....	<u>3</u>	52

Psychoses.

1. Melancholia .....	46	
2. Schizophrenia .....	12	
3. Dementia .....	7	
4. Epileptic .....	7	
5. Manic Depressive .....	4	
6. Confusional State .....	4	
7. Stupor .....	2	
8. G. P. I .....	1	
9. Disseminated Sclerosis .....	1	
10. Mental Defect .....	<u>6</u>	90

Thirty-three patients were recommended for in-patient treatment at Haywards Heath or Hellingly Mental Hospitals.

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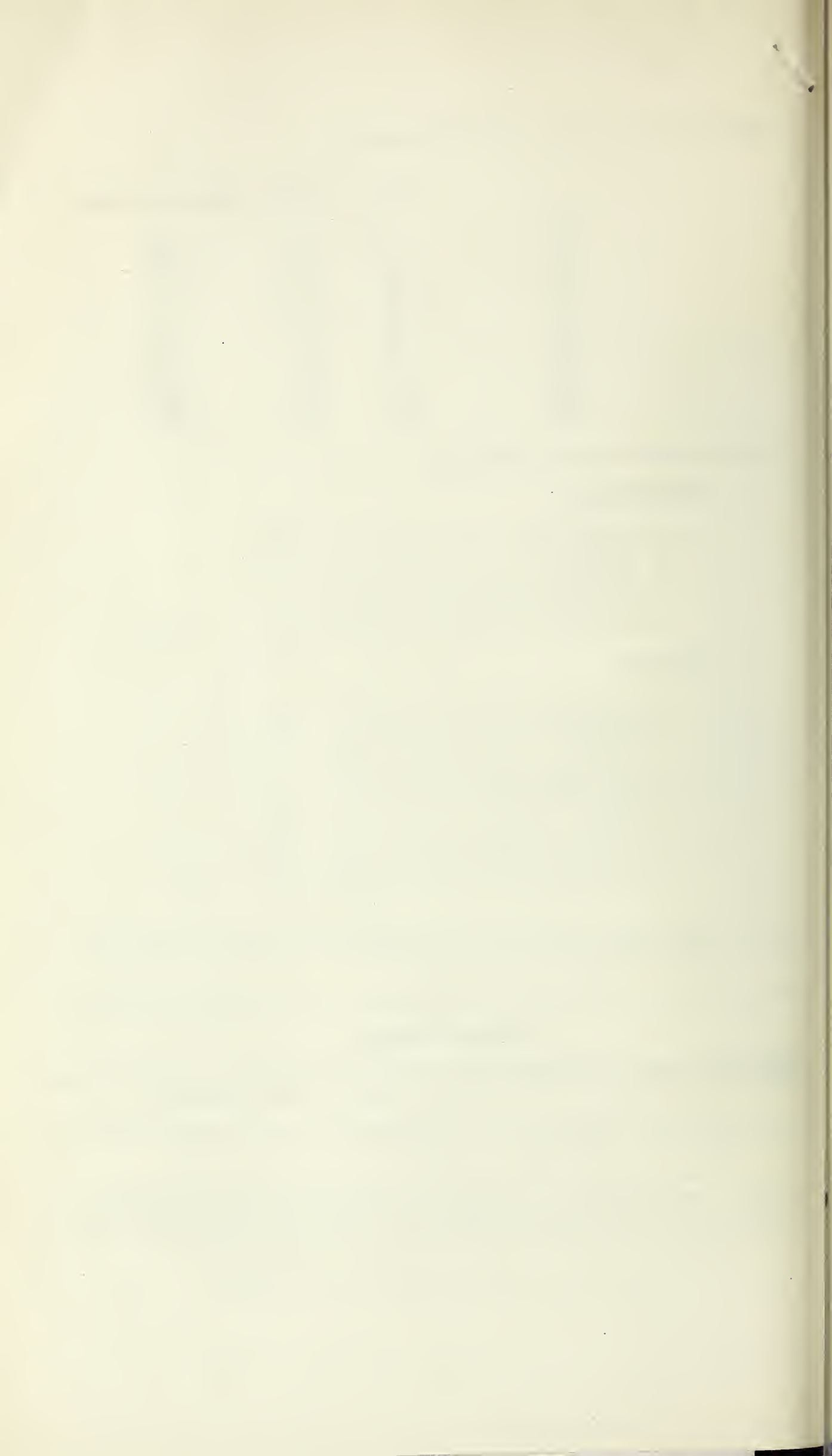
MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Mental Defectives. Five males and four females were added to the Register, one male and one female being notified by the Local Education Authority.

Two males (certified under the Lunacy Acts) and one female (died in an Institution) were removed from the Register.

The total on the Register at the end of the year was 76 males and 79 females. Of these, 31 males and 28 females were in Institutions, 3 males and 4 females were on licence from Institutions, 4 males and 6 females were under Guardianship and 38 males and 41 females were under supervision.

The 59 Institution cases were distributed as follows:-





	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Newton Llandidloes Public Assistance Institution	1	-
Brentry Colony, Bristol	12	-
Ellen Terry National Home, Reigate.	1	-
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol.	10	9
Hortham Colony, Bristol.	1	-
Bervin Park Certified Institution, Herts.	1	-
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough	2	-
East Sussex Public Assistance Institution, Chailey	1	-
Pewsey Colony, Wilts.	1	-
Rampton State Institution.	1	1
St. Teresa's Certified Institution, Nr. Farnham	-	12
The Old Rectory, Bathridge Hill, Bath	-	/
Etloe House Certified Institution, Leyton.	-	2
Mount Tabor Certified Institution, Basingstoke.	-	3
	<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>

Domiciliary assistance to mental defectives was dealt with through the Department, 20 cases receiving a total of £1039. 15s. 0d. through weekly payments ranging from 7/6d. to 35/- in individual cases.

#### MENTAL TREATMENT.

	<u>Haywards Heath</u> <u>Mental Hospital.</u>			<u>Hellingly</u> <u>Mental Hospital</u>			<u>Other</u> <u>Hospitals.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>
Patients in Hospital 31.12.45	47	94	-	1	2	9	1	7	-
Patients admitted during 1946	28	36	-	1	3	2	-	2	-
Patients discharged during 1946	14	13	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Patients transferred	6	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Patients died during 1946	4	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31.12.46.	51	99	-	2	2	11	-	8	-

#### CANCER ACT, 1939.

Since the commencement of the Council's Scheme in 1942, sixty cases have been referred by medical practitioners and dealt with under the arrangements made with the Westminster Hospital, viz:

1942	2 (one case not confirmed, the second case died)
1943	11 (one case treated privately, 6 died)
1944	11 (one case treated privately, (since died), one transferred to another Authority, one refused treatment and 7 died)
1945	12 (one case transferred to another Authority and 6 died)

During 1946, twenty-four cases were registered, viz: 7 males and 17 females.

The following table shows the condition of the cases at the end of 1946:



<u>Year.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Localization of Disease.</u>	<u>Present Condition.</u>
1943.	5	Male	Right Ear.	Good.
	6.	Female	Cervix Uteri	Fair.
	9.	Female	Breast	Fair.
	11.	Male	Anal Canal	Poor.
1944.	17.	Female	Cervix Uteri	Poor.
1945	25.	Female	Breast	Good.
	31.	Female	Breast	Poor.
	33.	Female	Urethra	Fair.
	34.	Male	Rectum	Poor.
	35.	Female	Breast	Fair.
1946	37.	Male	Soft Palate	Dead.
	38.	Female	Larynx	Dead.
	39.	Female	Uterus	Fair.
	40.	Female	Right Breast	Fair.
	41.	Female	Right Breast	Poor.
	42.	Female	Third Right Rib	Dead.
	42a.	Female	Cervix Uteri	Diagnosis not confirmed.
	43	Female	Left Breast	Fair.
	44.	Female	Left Axillary Glands	Fair.
	45.	Female	Breast	Fair.
	46.	Male	Left Bronchus	Poor.
	47.	Female	Stomach	Fair.
	48.	Male	Stomach	Fair.
	49.	Female	Duct Papilloma	Fair.
	50.	Female	Ovary	Fair.
	51.	Male	Penis	Poor.
	52.	Male	Neck	Good.
	53.	Female	Left Breast	Poor.
	54.	Female	Breast	Fair.
	55.	Female	Uterus	Diagnosis not confirmed.
	56.	Female	Right Arm	Diagnosis not confirmed
	57.	Male	Right Mandible	Fair.
	58.	Male	Oesophagus	Dead.
	59.	Female	Stomach	Dead.





# DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, together with the death rates since 1904.

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups						Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000
			0 - 1	1 - 5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 & over		
Ten Years	1904	45,750	-	-	-	-	22	22	54	1.18
	1905	46,500	-	-	-	1	29	21	51	1.09
	1906	49,000	-	-	-	-	25	25	50	1.02
	1907	50,500	-	-	-	1	32	20	53	1.06
	1908	51,500	1	-	-	-	20	27	48	0.93
	1909	52,000	-	-	1	1	28	20	50	0.96
	1910	52,500	-	-	-	-	38	24	62	1.18
	1911	52,544	-	-	-	-	27	32	59	1.12
	1912	53,500	-	1	-	-	35	28	64	1.19
	1913	54,000	-	-	1	-	35	21	67	1.24
	Total	-	1	1	2	3	222	222	558	-
Ten Years	1914	54,500	-	-	-	-	35	34	69	1.26
	1915	47,125	-	-	-	-	34	17	51	1.08
	1916	49,976	-	-	-	-	22	22	65	1.30
	1917	44,842	-	-	-	-	33	27	60	1.33
	1918	49,682	-	-	-	-	26	21	47	0.94
	1919	50,442	-	-	-	-	36	26	62	1.22
	1920	50,354	-	-	-	-	26	50	76	1.50
	1921	53,600	-	-	-	1	50	50	101	1.88
	1922	53,700	-	1	-	2	44	41	88	1.63
	1923	53,900	-	-	-	-	37	33	70	1.29
	Total	-	-	1	-	3	222	222	689	-
Ten Years	1924	54,830	-	-	-	1	37	44	82	1.49
	1925	55,060	-	1	-	1	38	54	94	1.70
	1926	56,060	-	-	-	-	45	61	105	1.80
	1927	57,000	-	-	-	1	50	59	110	1.90
	1928	58,500	-	-	-	-	45	53	98	1.67
	1929	58,570	-	-	1	-	48	59	108	1.84
	1930	59,000	-	-	-	-	41	63	104	1.50
	1931	55,710	-	-	-	-	49	69	118	2.11
	1932	57,500	-	-	-	2	45	78	125	2.17
	1933	56,550	-	-	-	-	49	65	114	2.0
	Total	-	-	1	1	5	447	605	1058	-
Five Years	1934	56,250	-	-	1	-	46	66	113	2.0
	1935	56,100	-	-	-	-	36	75	111	2.0
	1936	55,730	-	-	-	-	49	58	107	1.9
	1937	55,610	-	-	-	-	55	63	118	2.1
	1938	56,770	-	-	-	-	48	84	132	2.1
	Total	-	-	-	1	-	234	346	581	-

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death rate per 1,000
			0 -1	1-5	5-15	15-65	45-65	65 & over		
Eight Years	1939	59,470	-	-	1	12	69	30	112	1.88
	1940	53,760	-	1	-	4	37	53	95	1.76
	1941	27,570	-	-	-	1	24	48	73	2.64
	1942	30,960	-	-	-	4	30	48	82	2.68
	1943	27,380	-	-	-	3	29	52	84	3.06
	1944	27,980	-	-	-	2	26	67	95	3.43
	1945	39,300	-	1	-	6	43	79	129	3.28
	1946	49,790	-	-	-	4	54	68	126	2.53
	Total	-	-	2	1	36	312	445	796	-



